Historical

TRIBUTE TO THE NEGRO SOLDIER

Kansas City Call
7-7-33
Kansas City, Mo.

The National Broadcasting Company's Fourth of July tribute to the Negro soldier did honor to deserving Americans. From the earliest wars until now, in battles that tested the participants for every soldierly quality, Negroes have had a hand. Except for the files of the government and a word of praise here and there, what they have done has been little known even to their kin.

Writers of history are so silent about the part Negroes played at Bunker Hill, with Commodore Perry on Lake Erie, with General Jackson at New Orleans and in other crucial battles of our nation that the omission seems to be deliberate. For that reason the more thanks to the National Broadcasting Company which has sent forth praise of our fighting men to the radio audience.

Even though what Negroes have done in arms has been left to others to relate, theirs is a glorious record here in the United States. They deserve the attention this network gave them.

While we are thanking the National Broadcasting Company, we should include the American public too, because this program would not have been attempted if there was not a willingness on the part of the public to hear. Many an American heard for the first time the feats of his brownskin neighbors. The new information will lead to new thoughts, new conclusions, and ultimately tolerance and goodwill.

War is a wasteful method of settling disputes, but as long as men resort to arms, it will be counted the supreme test for courage and resourcefulness. For Negroes to have measured up with their fellows through the century and a half of our national existence proves the kind of stuff of which we are made.

In Revolutionary days we earned our freedom by our valor, in the War of 1812 we added new glory, and repeated the record in the Mexican war. Then came the great struggle of the '60's' when the black boys won the palm of all the ages for gallantry in attack upon fortifications. That superb feat the world saw repeated again and again on the battle fields of France, not only by American Negroes, but even in a more spectacular way by their African brethren.

The day when the impis of a black chieftain used to shake the earth are gone. The demands of a machine age make our inheritance from fighting forefathers of little value. But it is pleasant, very pleasant, to be praised, as we were July 4 in the program of the National Broadcasting Company.

To Honor Negro War Heroes Over Radio On Fourth of July

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.
6-30-33

NEW YORK. — (ANP)—For the first time in radio history due recognition will be given the Negro for his share in the making of the United States.

On the fourth of July at 1:30 p.m., central standard time, the N.B.C. will present a musical pageant of the Negro in the Revolutionary war, the war of 1812, Civil war, Spanish American war and the World war.

This panorama, which is being written and directed by Eva Jessye, necessitated much careful planning and research and in this she received the cooperation of the Negro division of the Harlem Public library, headed by Arthur Schomburg.

There will be many ex-service men in the cast of 25 which will include the famous Eva Jessye choir, Marion Cumbo, cellist; Asadata Defora of Sierra Leone, West Africa, Andrew Pendleton and A. Middleton.

A feature of the presentation will be a two-minute prologue in which the character of King Prempeh, ruler of the Ashantis, war-like tribe of West Africa, who died in 1931, will be portrayed by Defora and summons to war by the native drums will recurr throughout the entire program. All music used will be of Negro origin or that inseparably linked with Negro life.

This tribute to the black boys who offered their all on their country's altar should receive the appreciation of all. Individuals and organizations are urged to express their reactions to the gesture by communicating with the National Broadcasting company, 711 Fifth avenue, New York.

Awards for Valor.

NEGRO CORPORAL GETS HIGHEST PEACE TIME HEROISM AWARD

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (CNS) Peter Hardley, Jr., an enlisted soldier in the U. S. Army, from Camden, Alabama, last week, was awarded an Army medal for slaying an insane colored trooper who ran amuck and "shot up" Fort Huachuca, Arizona. on December 29, 1930.

East Tennessee News
7-6-31.
Knoxville, Tenn.

On June 26, the War Department awarded the Soldier's Medal to Corporal Peter Hardley, Jr. colored, of Company I, 25th Infantry.

This is the highest award for heroism that can be given an enlisted man during peace times.

The Army citation said. Corporal Hardley with utter disregard of personal danger intercepted and shot to death an insane soldier who had just killed two officers and their wives and who was then in the act of shooting another officer."

The act at Fort Huachuca in which four met their death was one of the worst tragedies in Army circles, and the medical staff of this one-time frontier out-post sought laboratory aid in an effort to determine the cause of the murderous outburst of the apparently crazed Negro private, James H. Abernathy, which brought death to five—four white residents of "Officers' Row" and the madman himself. The death-dealing foray of Abernathy, Quartermaster Corps, was halted by a bullet from the rifle of a prevost guard, Corporal Hardley, after the slaying of the post's assistant quartermaster, a 25th United States Infantry company captain, and both their wives, and the wounding of an infantry lieutenant.

No motive was ever assigned for the soldier's slaying of the four Army folk; it is of record, however, that Abernathy was involved in an automobile accident in Douglas, Arizona, on Christmas Day, 1929, in which a man was killed. He pleaded guilty of a manslaughter charge in civil court and received a ten-year suspended sentence. As a result, he lost his sergeant's rating. His demotion, however, was automatic, and could not be laid as a grievance at the door of any of his superior officers. The slayer's Army record was good.

Discriminations.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
PRESS

JAN 11 1933

Member of Negro Unit In State Militia Wants to Know Why the Discrimination

To the Editor of The Press—Sir:

I see that there is a suggestion that the Colored State Militia be disbanded. What about all other State National Guard units? We are just as big taxpayers in this state as anybody, and a small unit, such as the colored State Militia is, should stand as it is. It is something very educational along the lines of military affairs and will give our boys a chance to learn the army life and a chance of advancement in higher work. And if he is a good rifler or pistol shot, he has a chance to be in national and state shooting contests.

I am an ex-army and navy man, and I am in it, and am a fighter to help keep these two companies right where they are. I was in the navy four years before the war, in France 20 months during the war, and nine years in the colored cavalry at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and am still with the army in the colored State Militia.

My suggestion is that everybody in favor of letting the two companies stand where they are, write a letter to our county legislators, Mr. Altman and Mr. Siracusa, and also to State Senator Richards.

CHARLES H. ROANE, V. F. W.
Rheims Post, 564.

Soldiers-1933

In World War

Eighty Gold Star Mothers To Sail Friday, June 23

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CNS) —Eighty colored Gold Star Mothers have signified their intention of making a pilgrimage to France and England, sailing from Hoboken, N. J., at noon on Friday, June 23, to visit the graves of their soldier dead in the American Cemeteries located near Paris and London.

In March, 1929, Congress passed "An act to enable the mothers and widows of the deceased soldiers, sailors and marines of the American forces now interred in the cemeteries of Europe to make a pilgrimage to these cemeteries." The fund of more than $5,500,000 was made available until 1934. Investigation and research located approximately 12,000 eligibles of whom 774 were colored women.

206 coolred women have made the pilgrimage during the past three years. In 1930 two parties made the six-week trip from their home-towns to France and returned. In 1931 two additional groups were escorted to France, and last year, 1932, the fifth group, numbering 42, sailed on June 10 and returned to New York on July 11, after a two weeks' stay on French and English soil.

The sixth and last group of colored women to make the pilgrimage will meet in New York City on Wednesday June 21 and sail on Friday June 23 for Cherbourg, France, on board the American steamship "American Banker."

The party on arriving in France will be divided into six groups, each group to visit one of the following cemeteries: Meuse-Aargone, Oisne-Aisne, St. Mihel, Aisne-Morne, Suresnes, all in France; and the Brookwood Cemetery in England, 28 miles from London.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
August 1, 1933

Negro Vets Meet.

Colored World War Veterans' Association will hold a meeting at 7 o'clock tonight in room 220 at 315 Auburn avenue, it was announced. Fifteen negro boys between the ages of 18 and 20 are wanted by the association for military training under Lieutenant F. R. Gaston and Captain T. L. Pope.

WELCOME GOLD STAR MOTHERS

New York
Pittsburg Courier
7-15-33
Ottawa Paper

PARIS, France, July 13—(CNS)—Eighty colored Gold Star mothers and widows who arrived here to visit the graves of their sons and husbands killed in the World War joined in the celebration of the Fourth of July here. They were feted at a number of important ceremonies held on that day.

The center of the activity for the day was Lafayette's tomb in Picpus cemetery. The mothers were also the guests of the American ambassador, Isador Straus, at a tea.

One of the principal features of the celebrtaion which the party attended was an address at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the great-grandson of Lafayette, Marquis Marcel de Chambrun. The French government and American patriotic societies were represented.

NEGRO GOLD STAR MOTHERS DEPART ON SEPARATE BOAT

Kansas City Call
Kansas City Mo.
4-30-33

By ALVIN WHITE

NEW YORK.—(ANP) — With brave smiles on their faces, 80 Gold Star mothers, the largest contingent yet to sail, began a sad journey to France last Friday to visit the graves of their soldier sons who died while serving their country, the "land of the free."

As in past years, the same jim crow arrangements and accommodations were accorded these women, none the less brave than their sons, who 15 years ago fighting to make the world safe for democracy felt the tyrannic heel of "Mr. James Crow," promulgated and executed by the same party now in power.

No change in the accommodations no faster boat, no better boat, the same type of quarters, the same slow-poke methods of attending to the wants of these women, the same non-recognition by everybody as in past years. Jim crow from the start, the tour will in all probability be jim crow to the finish.

Traveling under government care from their homes to New York, the party assembled in small groups. No special arrangements had been made for their trip to the city, a tiresome journey for the strong.

Assembling in Harlem as the focal point, the women, many of whom were old and nearing the end of life's span, came from all parts of the country. The first group arrived on June 21, staying at the Young Women's Christian association on West 137th street, as in previous years.

Colonel Davis in Charge

Colonel B. O. Davis of Tuskegee, ranking Negro military officer in the service, was in charge of the party and saw to all of the arrangements for them. Taxicabs were provided to take the mothers from the Y.W.C.A. to the pier in Hoboken, where their transportation aboard was assumed by the cabin steamer, American Banker.

In the party were: Mrs. Mary P. Abernathy, Lubbock, Texas; Mrs. F. G. Banks, Charleston, W. Va.; Mrs. Janie Bell, Atlanta; Mrs. Mary Bennett, Jackson, Tenn.; Mrs. A. I. Berkley, New York; Mrs. Emma Best, Tarboro, N. C.; Mrs. Carrie G. Brown, Eatonton, Ga.; Mrs Vennie Brown, New York; Mrs Mattie J. Burkes, St. Louis; Mrs Malvina Burrows, New Orleans; Mrs. Mary Butler, Ocala, Fla.; Mrs. Maggie Carpenter, Jellico, Tenn.; Mrs. Lovella Carter, Oakridge, La.; Mrs. Sadie Cobin, Westwood, N. Y.; Mrs. Mary Collins, Soperton, Ga.; Mrs. Rosie Couch, Atlanta; Mrs. Julia Crews, Oxford, N. C.; Mrs. Kate Dennis, Montgomery, Ala.; Mrs. Ada Holt Denson, Macon, Ga.; Mrs. Lizzie Dockery, Cincinnati.

One From Girardeau

Mrs. Laura B. Hamilton, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Lela Harris, Toledo; Mrs. Pellie Harrell, Gresston, Ga.; Mrs. Henriett Henderson, Los Angeles; Mrs. Christine Hickson, Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Julia B. Hickson, Middleboro, Ky.; Mrs. Rachael Holcombe, Washington; Mrs. Lena Hughes, Cecil, La.; Mrs. Frances P. Johnson, Pulaski, Va.; Mrs. Mamie Johnson, Shreveport; Mrs. Agnes Jones, Jackson, Tenn.; Mrs. Cleo W. Jones, Waynesboro, Ga.; Mrs. Rachael Jones, Buffalo.

Mrs. Annie Dunn, Gernada, Mass.; Mrs. Allie Dupree, Falkland, N. C.; Mrs. Alice J. Elliott, Milwaukee; Mrs. Emma B. Fletcher, Birmingham; Mrs. Cora Gaston, Cape Girardeau, Mo.; Mrs. Daniel George, Macon Ga.; Mrs. Lillie Gilyard, Muskogee; Mrs. L. R. Grant, Washington; Mrs. Lucinda Gray, Shreveport; Mrs. Lee Hagler, Gilmer, Texas.

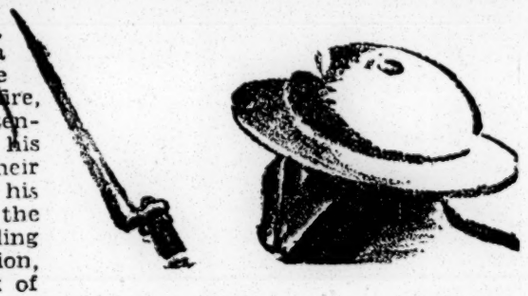
Mrs. Ida Kelly, Chattanooga; Mrs. Lizzie J. King, Gary; Mrs. Anna Lewis, Raymond, Miss.; Mrs. Maggie Lewis, Hamilton, Ohio; Mrs. Maggie Marshall, Jacksonville; Mrs. Mary McFadden, Alcolua, S. C.; Mrs. Emma R. Mitchell, Valdosta, Ga.; Mrs. Sarah Mitchell, Holdenville, Okla.; Mrs. Arena Moore, Joiner, Ark.; Mrs. Lulah Moore, Sasakwa, Okla.; Mrs. Lillian Moses, Darlington, S. C.; Mrs. Margie Paschal, Atlanta; Mrs. Minnie Pearl, Gretna, La.; Mrs. Lettie Powell, Brunswick, Ga.; Mrs. Lucy Nash, Akron, Ohio; Mrs. Lula A. Nichols, Petersburg, S. C.

Mrs. Exie H. Randlen, Indiana Springs, Ga.; Mrs. Anna Richardson, Ensley, Ala.; Mrs. Leslie Riggs, Philadelphia; Mrs. Mary Rumley, Eckman, W. Va.; Mrs. Mattie Shewalter, Vicksburg, Miss.; Mrs. Annie Spencer, Wadesboro, N. C.; Mrs. Lottie Standford, Cincinnati; Mrs. Eliza Stidom, Cleveland; Mrs. Lizzie C. Stinson, Fort Lawn, S. C.; Mrs. Bessie Strawther, Urbanna, Ohio; Mrs. Lula Swift, Brownsvile, Tenn.; Mrs. Alice Swilling, Charlotte, N. C.; Mrs. Martha Wade, Rocky Mount, N. C.; Mrs. Alice Ward, Hazelhurst, Ga.; Mrs. Annie Williams Birmingham; Mrs. Linnie Williams, Nixon, Texas.

HEROES OF THE WORLD WAR

FIRST LIEUTENANT CHARLES G. YOUNG, 366th Infantry, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross of the United States, No. 931, for extraordinary heroism in action near Binarville, France, September 27-28, 1918.

Lieutenant Young, while in command of a scout platoon, was twice wounded from shell fire, but refused medical attention and remained with his men, helping to dress their wounds and to evacuate his own wounded during the entire night and holding firmly his exposed position, covering the right flank of his battalion.



Home address: Mrs. Millie G. Young, wife, 1802 Greenlaw Street, Austin, Texas.

LARGEST CONTINGENT OF NEGRO GOLD STAR MOTHERS SMILE BRAVELY AS STEAMER LEAVES HOBOKEN FOR FRANCE

Three Oklahoma Gold Star Mothers In Group

NEW YORK, July 6.—(By Alvin White for ANP)—Brave smiles on the faces of eighty women starting one of life's saddest journeys, flashed on Harlem briefly last week when the largest contingent of Gold Star mothers yet to sail, left Hoboken on the steamer, American Banker, bound for France and the graves of eighty brave American black soldiers, who sleep aliens from the "land of the free" in a land which is free.

Assembling in Harlem as the focal point, the women, many of whom were old and nearing the end of life's span, came from all parts of the country. The first group arrived on June 21, staying at the Young Women's Christian Association in West 137th Street, just as in previous years.

Colonel B. O. Davis of Tuskegee, ranking Negro military officer in the service, was in charge of the party and saw to all of the arrangements for them. Taxicabs were provided to take the mothers from the Y. W. C. A. to the pier in Hoboken, where their transportation aboard was assumed by the cabin steamer, American Banker.

As in past years, the same "Jim Crow" arrangements and accommodations were accorded these brave women, none the less brave than their sons, who fifteen years ago fighting to make the world safe for Democracy felt the tyrannic heel of "Mr. James Crow," promulgated and executed by the same party now in power.

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Traveling under Government care from their homes to New York, the party assembled in small groups. No special arrangements had been mad for their trip to the city, a tiresome journey for the strong. In the party sailing on Friday were the following: Mrs. Mary P. Abernathy, Lubock, Texas; Mrs. F. G. Banks, Charleston, W. Va.; Mrs. Jane Bell, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Mary Bennett, Jackson, Tenn.; Mrs. A. I. Berklew, New York City; Mrs. Emma Best, Tarboro, N. C.; Mrs. Carrie G. Brown, Eatonville, Ga.; Miss Vennie Brown, New York City; Mrs. Mattie J. Burkes, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Malvina Burrows, New Orleans, La.; Mrs. Mary Butler, Ocala, Fla.; Mrs. Maggie Carpenter, Jellico, Tenn.; Mrs. Lovella Carter, Oakridge, La.; Mrs. Sadie Cobin, Westwood, N. K.; Mrs. Mary Collins, Soperton, Ga.; Mrs. Rosie Couch, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Julia Crews, Oxford, N. C.; Mrs. Kate Dennis, Montgomery, Ala.; Mrs. Ada Holt Denson, Macon, Ga.; Mrs. Lizzie Dockery, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. Annie Dunn, Gernada, Mass.; Mrs. Allie Dupree, Falkland, N. C.; Mrs. Alice J. Elliott, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mrs. Emma B. Fletcher, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. Cora Gaston, Giradeau, Mo.; Mrs. Daniel George, Macon, Ga.; Mrs. Lilie Gilyard, Muskogee, Okla.; Mrs. L. R. Grant, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Lucinda Gray, Shreveport, La.; Mrs. Lee Hagler, Gilmer, Texas; Mrs. Laura B. Hamilton, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Lela Harris, Toledo, Ohio; Mrs. Pellie Harrell, Gresston, Ga.; Mrs. Henriett Henderson, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mrs. Christine Hickson, Columbus, O.; Mrs. Julia B. Hickson, Middleboro, Ky.; Mrs. Rachael Holcombe, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Lena Hughes, Cecil, La.; Mrs. Frances P. Johnson, Pulaski, Va.; Mrs. Mamie Johnson, Shreveport, La.; Mrs. Agnes Jones, Jackson, Tenn.; Mrs. Cleo W. Jones, Waynesboro, Ga.; Mrs. Rachael Jones, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Ia Kelly, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Mrs. Lizzie J. King, Gary, Ind.; Mrs. Anna Lewis, Raymond, Miss.; Mrs. Maggie Lewis, Hamilton, O.; Mrs. Maggie Marshall, Jacksonville, Fla.; Mrs. Mary McFadden, Alcoula, S. C.; Mrs. Susan A. Middleton, Jacksonville, Fla.; Mrs. Emma R. Mitchell, Valdosta, Ga.; Mrs. Sarah Mitchell, Holdenville, Okla. Mrs. Arena Moore, Joiner, Ark. Mrs. Lula Moore, Sasakwa, Okla. Mrs. Lillian Moses, Darlington, S. C.; Mrs. Margie Paschal, Atlanta Ga.; Mrs. Minnie Pearl, Gretna La.; Mrs. Lettie Powell, Brunswick Ga.; Mrs. Lucy Nash, Akron, Ohio Mrs. Lula A. Nichols, Petersburgh S. C.; Mrs. Exie H. Randlen, Indiana Springs, Ga.; Mrs. Anna Richardson, Ensley, Ala.; Mrs. Leslie Riggs, Philedalphia, Pa.; Mrs. Mary Rumley, Eckman, W. Va.; Mrs Mattie Sheyalter, Vicksburgh, Miss Mrs. Annie Spencer, Waresboro N. C.; Mrs. Lottie Standford, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. Eliza Stidom Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Lizzie C. Stinson, Fort Lawn, S. C.; Mrs. Bessie Strawther, Urbanna, Ohio Mrs. Lula Swift, Brownsville, Tenn.; Mrs. Alice Swilling, Charlotte, N. C.; Mrs. Delia Thomas, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. Emma Thomas, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Martha Wade, Rocky Mount, N. C.; Mrs. Alice Ward, Hazelhurst, Ga.; Mrs. Annie Williams, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. Linnie Williams, Nixon, Texas.

Soldiers-1933

Monuments and Other Commemorations.

The 'UNKNOWN SOLDIER'

Daily Worker 1-12-33 newspaper

Speech of J. W. Ford at Graves of Hushka and Carlson

(The following speech was made by James W. Ford at the grave of the Unknown Soldier, in Washington, D. C., on Dec. 15, 1932, on the occasion of the memorial tribute to Hushka and Carlson. Two hundred ex-servicemen were present (B. E. F., Khaki Shirts, etc.) as well as some army officials, regular army soldiers on duty, visitors and newspapermen.)

* * *

Comrades, Fellow Ex-Servicemen:

The brief remarks which I will make here today will be different from any remarks heretofore made at this grave.

We are here to pay tribute to an "unknown" soldier. We have just come from the graves of our comrades Hushka and Carlson who were murdered by the police of Commissioner Glassford and President Hoover, on July 28 of this year, at the time that thousands of ex-servicemen came with their wives and children, were ejected from Washington at the points of bayonets, with tear gas and rifles. These ex-soldiers were in Washington demanding a just back pay, for participating in the World War.

At the graves of Hushka and Carlson we paid our respects and pledged to carry on the struggle for the aims for which they died. We did not make sentimental tribute to them as individuals and I am sure they would not desire such a tribute. And we are not here at the grave of the "unknown" soldier to make useless individual tribute. To do so would be to no purpose. We are here at this time to make fitting tribute and declare for a larger purpose in line with the desires of millions of ex-servicemen and workers, as well as this "unknown" comrade.

WHY WE ARE HERE

It is necessary, therefore, for us in this brief moment to pick out these values, and to estimate our purpose. We are here and have far beyond in significance to those far beyond, in significance, to those already made at the graves of our comrades Hushka and Carlson. Notwithstanding the circumstances of their death, Hushka and Carlson, just as you and I, might today be in this grave. We should not allow others to have the illusions we once had.

I declare that no doubt this "unknown" soldier buried here went to France and into the World War with illusions, just perhaps as millions of men did. The chances are that he was a worker. We can, I am sure, declare here with greater assurance than the capitalists who try to claim this soldier for their purposes, that this Unknown Soldier represents a cross-section of the American working class, Negro and white, foreign-born and native. He symbolizes the oppressed of this country.

He was told that he was going to fight "to make the world safe for Democracy," "to make the world a better place to live in." This was an illusion, especially for the workers. This war was a capitalist war. And today throughout the world toilers are chained as a result of the treaties arrived at, and impoverished as a result of the economic crisis that grew in the wake of the war.

* * *

WHY were the lives of over 13,000,000 of the best of the working class, farmers and toilers, killed in this capitalist war? Why were many more millions wounded and incapacitated? We know now. We know that the war was fought for profits and greed, for the divisioning of the world by the capitalist nations. We know that the lives of these men were sacrificed for the interest of bankers and industrialists, the same people who today refuse to do anything for the destitute veterans and their dependents, but who order them shot down and murdered when they make demands for their just back pay and wages.

CALLED TO CARRY ON STRUGGLE

We are therefore called upon here today, comrades, to carry on in a struggle which should be the highest aim of every man or woman, that is a struggle against capitalist war; a struggle for a really better world to live in, that is, against starvation and misery which is the lot of millions of people in this country today. This was, no doubt, the real aim and desire of this "unknown" soldier. No better tribute could be paid to him and to our own desires than to make fighting against war our concerted daily task. Why are we here today, did we not come to fight for our Bonus? We are seeking a way out of misery. We are here also because we have begun to see through the illusions created by the ruling class. Certainly, "Bloody Thursday" blasted many illusions and showed us the real role of the ruling class.

During the world war some of our "comrades in arms" were faced with these same questions. They got tired of war and hunger. They found a way out. Our officers told us that they "deserted" the cause, "became traitors." But the simple fact is that they set out to put a stop to war, and misery and hunger.

THE RUSSIAN PATH

I refer, comrades, as no doubt you already infer, to our Russian comrades. These same comrades are today on the road to a better world. They are showing us that a better world can be built by workers. Before our very eyes these comrades are building such a world in Soviet Russia. They found their path, it is true, in the midst of imperialist war. But is it not a fact that the capitalists are preparing a new war now, while we starve?

While this very war is being prepared and is actually going on and millions being spent for war, we are forced to fight for relief against starvation; for unemployment insurance against unemployment; for the Bonus (back pay), against destitution for ourselves and dependents. We can therefore commemorate the memory of our "unknown" comrade by redoubling our efforts in these tasks.

* * *

WE ARE here at a monument erected by war mongers, by murderers of Hushka and Carlson. The capitalist politicians come here to this grave from time to time to pay "tribute" to the "unkonwn soldier" in order to perpetuate sentiments of patriotism that will keep alive the desire for capitalist war and to keep national chauvinist sentiments uppermost in the minds of the masses. These are the same people who profit by war, who profited before and who refuse to do anything for the veterans today.

Are they not preparing for new imperialist war? Indeed has war really ceased since the war treaties? Is not war going on throughout the world, in China, in Latin-America? Are these wars not kept up by the profit makers for more profits? Are they not dividing China and trying to throttle the revolutionary workers and peasants movement? Yes, comrades. And, most of all, are they not feverishly preparing for war against the country of our comrades, Soviet Russia, our fatherland? Yes, comrades. In order therefore to pay a fitting tribute to our comrade here we must be prepared to fight against imperialist war. We must make it a daily task to fight against capitalist war. We are however, for class war, that is the war against our class enemies, the bankers, industrialists, and in case of war, declare war against our enemies and fraternize with the soldiers of the opposing armies, turn capitalist war into civil war, into revolution!

A "HIGHER MONUMENT"

Comrades, we have already declared at the graves of our comrades Hushka and Carlson to set aside July 28 a National Day of Struggle; we declared to avenge the death of our comrades; we declared to continue the struggle for the needs of the veterans; we declared our solidarity with all the oppressed. We declared to raise a monument to these murdered comrades and to make this monument a fitting contrast to the aim of the monument raised here by the capitalists.

We declare now for a higher monument to the memory and sentiments of these **known** comrade. We shall make those pay dearly who try to block our aims. We shall continue the struggle to make this country, with all of its rich resources and skilled workers, a place where all the workers and oppressed shall enjoy the full fruits of their labor. We declare war against the capitalist system.

Comrades, this is the tribute I offer to this comrade buried here as "an unknown soldier." May we all be enthused and inspired to carry on in the tasks that are before us—for the defense of the Soviet Union, for the defense of the Chinese people and against plungerous war in Latin America for the Bonus and defense of the interest sof the Ex-Service men.

PEACE MONUMENT UPSETS THE SOUTH

New York Times

Dr. Dancy's Condemnation of Project at S. C. V. Convention Stirs Bitter Argument.

9-17-33

PLAN STARTED IN VIRGINIA

New York

Appomattox Memorial Would Bear Images of Grant and Lee Which Started Opposition.

By VIRGINIUS DABNEY.

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES

RICHMOND, Sept. 14.—The outburst of Dr. William R. Dancy, retiring commander-in-chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, at that organization's annual convention last week in Atlanta, in which he denounced the proposal to erect a $100,000 "peace monument" at Appomattox as "insulting" to the South, has brought considerable criticism upon the doctor.

While editorial opinion in Southern newspapers is divided, a number of leading journals deplore the attitude of Dr. Dancy and favor the memorial. The News and Observer of Raleigh, N. C., The New Orleans Times-Picayune and The Roanoke World-News, for example, all feel that Dr. Dancy's stand is far more likely to stir up intersectional bitterness than the erection of the proposed monument by the Federal Government.

Some Defend Attitude.

The Houston Post and The Observer of Charlotte, N. C., on the other hand, defend Dr. Dancy's attitude as sound, and declare that to place such a monument at the scene of the surrender would be humiliating to the South.

Dr. Dancy, who asserted that frustration of the plan would be a major objective of the S. C. V. during the coming year, is particularly excited because the memorial would bear the images of both Lee and Grant, and he is of the opinion that to have the Confederate generalissimo in such company would be an insult to General Lee and the South."

He declares that Grant failed to put an end to reconstruction during his Presidential term and that he also failed to restore Lee's citizenship after the war.

Much of the opposition to the monument appears to be based on a misunderstanding and that seems to be at least partly true in the case of Dr. Dancy. He made an "unpardonable mistake" in stating that Grant failed to restore Lee's citizenship, according to Judge Robert W. Winston, distinguished Southern historian, who says in a communication to The News and Observer:

"In April, 1865, General Lee applied to President Johnson for a pardon." It also has been pointed out that Grant's treatment of the army was unusually generous and that he had no power to grant a pardon and sent the application to Washington for action.

Plan Originated in Virginia.

The plan was introduced by Virginia, that the bill carrying the proposal to erect a monument at the home for Confederate soldiers, issued a statement, that the plan was chosen by a committee of selected Richmond architects."

who headed the committee of selection, and the son and brother of Confederate soldiers, likewise has been called "sentimental toment expressing resentment at the attitude of Dr. Dancy and deploring ral Government erected on the site of the surrender. Grant, of whom he spoke as 'brave and magnanimous,' has been onument' originated that 'such ignorant, narrow sectional opinion as that seemingly endorsed by Virginia Congressmen, not to say bad taste and

William C. Noland, the architect

Soldiers—1932

Monuments and Other Commemorations.

The 'UNKNOWN SOLDIER'

Daily Worker 1-12-33

Speech of J. W. Ford at Graves of Hushka and Carlson

(The following speech was made by James W. Ford at the grave of the Unknown Soldier, in Washington, D. C., on Dec. 15, 1932, on the occasion of the memorial tribute to Hushka and Carlson. Two hundred ex-servicemen were present (B. E. F., Khaki Shirts, etc.) as well as some army officials, regular army soldiers on duty, visitors and newspapermen.)

* * *

Comrades, Fellow Ex-Servicemen:

The brief remarks which I will make here today will be different from any remarks heretofore made at this grave.

We are here to pay tribute to an "unknown" soldier. We have just come from the graves of our comrades Hushka and Carlson who were murdered by the police of Commissioner Glassford and President Hoover, on July 28 of this year, at the time that thousands of ex-servicemen came with their wives and children, were ejected from Washington at the points of bayonets, with tear gas and rifles. These ex-soldiers were in Washington demanding a just back pay, for participating in the World War.

At the graves of Hushka and Carlson we paid our respects and pledged to carry on the struggle for the aims for which they died. We did not make sentimental tribute to them as individuals and I am sure they would not desire such a tribute. And we are not here at the grave of the "unknown" soldier to make useless individual tribute. To do so would be to no purpose. We are here at this time to make fitting tribute and declare for a larger purpose, in line with the desires of millions of ex-servicemen and workers, as well as this "unknown" comrade.

WHY WE ARE HERE

It is necessary, therefore, for us in this brief moment to pick out these values, and to estimate our purpose. We are here and have far beyond in significance to those far beyond, in significance, to those already made at the graves of our comrades Hushka and Carlson. Notwithstanding the circumstances of their death, Hushka and Carlson, just as you and I, might today be in this grave. We should not allow others to have the illusions we once had.

I declare that no doubt this "unknown" soldier buried here went to France and into the World War with illusions, just perhaps as millions of men did. The chances are that he was a worker. We can, I am sure, declare here with greater assurance than the capitalists who try to claim this soldier for their purposes, that this Unknown Soldier represents a cross-section of the American working class, Negro and white, foreign-born and native. He symbolizes the oppressed of this country.

He was told that he was going to fight "to make the world safe for Democracy," "to make the world a better place to live in." This was an illusion, especially for the workers. This war was a capitalist war. And today throughout the world toilers are chained as a result of the treaties arrived at, and impoverished as a result of the economic crisis that grew in the wake of the war.

* * *

WHY were the lives of over 13,000,000 of the best of the working class, farmers and toilers, killed in this capitalist war? Why were many more millions wounded and incapacitated? We know now. We know that the war was fought for profits and greed, for the divisioning of the world by the capitalist nations. We know that the lives of these men were sacrificed for the interest of bankers and industrialists, the same people who today refuse to do anything for the destitute veterans and their dependents, but who order them shot down and murdered when they make demands for their just back pay and wages.

CALLED TO CARRY ON STRUGGLE

We are therefore called upon here today, comrades, to carry on in a struggle which should be the highest aim of every man or woman, that is a struggle against capitalist war; a struggle for a really better world to live in, that is, against starvation and misery which is the lot of millions of people in this country today. This was, no doubt, the real aim and desire of this "unknown" soldier. No better tribute could be paid to him and to our own desires than to make fighting against war our concerted daily task. Why are we here today, did we not come to fight for our Bonus? We are seeking a way out of misery. We are here also because we have begun to see through the illusions created by the ruling class. Certainly, "Bloody Thursday" blasted many illusions and showed us the real role of the ruling class.

During the world war some of our "comrades in arms" were faced with these same questions. They got tired of war and hunger. They found a way out. Our officers told us that they "deserted" the cause, "became traitors." But the simple fact is that they set out to put a stop to war, and misery and hunger.

THE RUSSIAN PATH

I refer, comrades, as no doubt you already infer, to our Russian comrades. These same comrades are today on the road to a better world. They are showing us that a better world can be built by workers. Before our very eyes these comrades are building such a world in Soviet Russia. They found their path, it is true, in the midst of imperialist war. But is it not a fact that the capitalists are preparing a new war now, while we starve?

While this very war is being prepared and is actually going on and millions being spent for war, we are forced to fight for relief against starvation; for unemployment insurance against unemployment; for the Bonus (back pay), against destitution for ourselves and dependents. We can therefore commemorate the memory of our "unknown" comrade by redoubling our efforts in these tasks.

* * *

WE ARE here at a monument erected by war mongers, by murderers of Hushka and Carlson. The capitalist politicians come here to this grave from time to time to pay "tribute" to the "unkonwn soldier" in order to perpetuate sentiments of patriotism that will keep alive the desire for capitalist war and to keep national chauvinist sentiments uppermost in the minds of the masses. These are the same people who profit by war, who profited before and who refuse to do anything for the veterans today.

Are they not preparing for new imperialist war? Indeed has war really ceased since the war treaties? Is not war going on throughout the world, in China, in Latin-America? Are these wars not kept up by the profit makers for more profits? Are they not dividing China and trying to throttle the revolutionary workers and peasants movement? Yes, comrades. And, most of all, are they not feverishly preparing for war against the country of our comrades, Soviet Russia, our fatherland? Yes, comrades. In order therefore to pay a fitting tribute to our comrade here we must be prepared to fight against imperialist war. We must make it a daily task to fight against capitalist war. We are however, for class war, that is the war against our class enemies, the bankers, industrialists, and in case of war, declare war against our enemies and fraternize with the soldiers of the opposing armies, turn capitalist war into civil war, into revolution!

A "HIGHER MONUMENT"

Comrades, we have already declared at the graves of our comrades Hushka and Carlson to set aside July 28 a National Day of Struggle; we declared to avenge the death of our comrades; we declared to continue the struggle for the needs of the veterans; we declared our solidarity with all the oppressed. We declared to raise a monument to these murdered comrades and to make this monument a fitting contrast to the aim of the monument raised here by the capitalists.

We declare now for a higher monument to the memory and sentiments of these **known** comrade. We shall make those pay dearly who try to block our aims. We shall continue the struggle to make this country, with all its rich resources and skilled workers, a place where all the workers and oppressed shall enjoy the full fruits of their labor. We declare war against the capitalist system.

Comrades, this is the tribute I offer to this comrade buried here as "an unknown soldier." May we all be enthused and inspired to carry on in the tasks that are before us—for the defense of the Soviet Union, for the defense of the Chinese people and against plungerous war in Latin America for the Bonus and defense of the interest sof the Ex-Service men.

PEACE MONUMENT UPSETS THE SOUTH

New York Times

Dr. Dancy's Condemnation of Project at S. C. V. Convention Stirs Bitter Argument.

C-1-17-33

PLAN STARTED IN VIRGINIA

New York

Appomattox Memorial Would Bear Images of Grant and Lee Which Started Opposition.

By VIRGINIUS DABNEY.

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES

RICHMOND, Sept. 14.—The outburst of Dr. William R. Dancy, retiring commander-in-chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, at that organization's annual convention last week in Atlanta, in which he denounced the proposal to erect a $100,000 "peace monument" at Appomattox as "insulting" to the South, has brought considerable criticism upon the doctor.

While editorial opinion in Southern newspapers is divided, a number of leading journals deplore the attitude of Dr. Dancy and favor the memorial. The News and Observer of Raleigh, N. C., The New Orleans Times-Picayune and The Roanoke World-News, for example, all feel that Dr. Dancy's stand is far more likely to stir up intersectional bitterness than the erection of the proposed monument by the Federal Government.

Some Defend Attitude.

The Houston Post and The Observer of Charlotte, N. C., on the other hand, defend Dr. Dancy's attitude as sound, and declare that to place such a monument at the scene of the surrender would be humiliating to the South.

Dr. Dancy, who asserted that the opposition to be based on frustration of the plan would be a major objective of the S. C. V. during the coming year, is particularly excited because the memorial would bear the images of both Lee and Grant, and he is of the opinion that to have the Confederate generalissimo in such company would be an insult to General Lee and the South."

He declares that Grant failed to put an end to reconstruction during his Presidential term and that he also failed to restore Lee's citizenship after the war.

Plan Originated in Virginia.

Attention likewise has been called to the fact that the proposal to erect a "peace monument" originated in Virginia, that the bill carrying the plan was introduced by Virginia Congressmen, that the design was chosen by a committee headed by a Richmond architect, and that the application to the sons of Confederate veterans was sent by a Richmond committee of

Much of the opposition to the monument appears to be based on misunderstanding and misstatement. In December, 1869, case of Dr. Dancy. He made an Johnson 'pardoned' Lee and all "unpardonable mistake" in stating others; but this came too late, as that Grant failed to restore Lee's the Fourteenth Amendment had citizenship, according to Judge Robert W. Winston, who says in a Southern historian. The News and Observer:

"In April, 1865, General Lee applied to President Johnson for pardon and sent the application to Grant's treatment of the army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox was unusually generous and that afterward contributed $500 out of

Walter L. Hopkins of Richmond, who was elected commander-in-chief of the S. C. V. at the Atlanta convention, succeeding Dr. Dancy, has not revealed his attitude, nor has the S. C. V. as a body taken action on the matter. Dr. Dancy merely stated his opinion, apparently, when he denounced the plan for the monument. It remains to be seen whether the members will follow his lead.

National Guard

N.J. Guardsmen Want Full Battalion and No Cut

BORDENTOWN, N.J.—The intimation in Governor A. Harry Moore's speech to the assembly last week that the two colored militia groups, one in Orange and one in Atlantic City, might be abolished, despite the fact that the governor had approved the appropriation of $20,000 for the two companies in the 1933 budget, caused no great concern at a meeting of officers of the two groups who met here Sunday.

Instead the officers in company with delegations from Jersey City and from Camden pushed plans to have two more companies formed, one in each of these cities, the resulting total of four companies to comprise a state battalion.

Two delegates from Jersey City were present, seven from Camden, a group of officers from Atlantic City, and a second group from Newark and Orange. The two captains of the existing companies, Captain Montgomery Gregory, of Atlantic City, and Captain Ewing of Orange. The Camden delegation consisted of A. E. Flournoey, Dr. M. O. Lee, Robert Burke Johnson, J. Carol Rooks, Louis Byrd, Dr. Richard Bowman, and Captain Richard Williams of Lawnside.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL

JAN 7 - 1933

Negro Militia

Editor Jersey Journal:

The commission appointed by Governor Moore to make a survey of the various state departments, with a view towards reducing the cost of government and the weeding out of unnecessary governmental agencies, has reported. In the report it recommended the abolition of the two Negro companies of the State National Guard. We are not aware of the processes of reasoning by which this commission arrived at such a conclusion. If the state military force is too large and it is necessary for economy's sake to reduce it, fairness would dictate abolishing one Negro and one white. Instead this commission desires to see Negroes removed entirely from the military operations of the state.

It is to be hoped that this part of its recommendations will be ignored. There should every reasonable effort to give the Negro representation on everything the government gives its citizens. More than

FIRST SEPARATE 51 YEARS OLD.

"Baltimore's Own" First Separate Company, Maryland National Guard, will celebrate its 51st anniversary Sunday night at the St. Paul M.E. Church, Schroeder street and Edmondson Avenue.

This annual service of the military unit has been regarded for years as one of the signal services of the year among the national guard. St. Paul Church was selected by the sixty-four men from among a list of churches who invited the company.

Several fraternal organizations have been invited to attend the service in groups and are expected to attend the services as guests of the outfit.

Company 51 Years Old

Last year the company celebrated its fiftieth anniversary as a part of the Maryland National Guard having been started as an independent military unit known as the Monumental City Guards.

The unit is regarded as one of the best in the state regardless of color and for years has maintained an excellent record in efficiency and cleanliness. During its field encampment last summer at Camp Albert C. Ritchie the unit was rated excellent.

It is expected that nearby military units will send representatives to the services. The Rev. Albert C. Mitchell is pastor of the church and will speak on the program.

three hundred thousand Negroes are now residents and citizens of New Jersey. These people are loyal, patriotic, and deserving. Let this portion of the military forces appointed by Governor Larson remain. It is unfortunate that an institution like Princeton should furnish a commission that would pounce upon the one thing Negroes have and ask that it be done away with. The writer is a graduate of Princeton Seminary, and while he was attending the seminary pursued a special course of philosophy in the college. The feeling is that Princeton as a university does not desire Negroes within its student body and this recommendation will go a long way towards counteracting the policy of President Hibben that opened the university to all races that could meet the test. It is unfortunate that this commission did not carry this spirit into the investigation of the state and its agencies. Negroes see the necessity of being represented in all portions of the state government, and for that right they will fight unitedly.

(Rev.) Wililam A. Byrd.

Georgia Guardsmen Assemble, Disband

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., Nov. 30.—(AP) — Exaggerated rumors that a North Georgia mob was headed toward the State Prison Farm near here early today resulted in National Guardsmen's assembling unofficially in the Milledgeville Armory, but they soon dispersed and went home.

Attorneys for Mack James, negro, under death sentence for the assault of a white woman, reported to Gov. Talmadge in Atlanta by telephone last night that they feared a mob would attempt to seize James today and asked protection

Propose Nat'l Guard Negro Unit In State

American Legion Will Introduce and Support Bill Next Term

The State convention of the American Legion, which met in Philadelpha from Thursday to Saturday of last week referred to its Legislative Committee a resolution introduced by the Crispus Attucks Post No. 151, which asked that the legislative committee of the State Legion introduce in the next legislature and support a bill providing for the organization of a Negro unit of the Pennsylvania National Guard.

The resolution was also ordered sent to every member of the House of Representatives and of the State Senate.

The Crispus Attucks Post was backed up in this matter, not only by the other Negro Posts, but by members of the Clair Post (white), and Herbert Craig and Herman Schwartz, Philadelphia Legionnaires.

The sessions were held in the Broadwood Hotel, Bronad and Wood sts., with headquarters in the fashionable Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, but not once were the Negro Legionnaires subjected to any embarrassment.

Sixteen Negro Posts are affiliated with the American Legion in Pennsylvania. Colored veterans served on every comimttee appointed, even on the committee selected to escort the Govornor of Pennsylvania when he spoke at the Convention on Saturday.

Adjutant General Davis of the Pennsylvania National Guard was interviewed for the TRIBUNE by William T. B. Hill, and stated that he had no real objection to a Negro National Guard Unit, but that it was a matter of funds, the state treasury being in poor condi-

Soldiers - 1933

Navy

NEGRO COAST GUARD UNIT MAKES ENVIABLE RECORD

Atlanta Journal
2-9-33

Pea Island, Feb. 8.—George E. Pruden has a record to be proud of—he is the only Negro captain of a coast guard station, and the station's crews have saved over 600 persons, with only three lives lost.

Pruden is captain of the Pea Island station and has a crew of nine under him—the only Negro coast guard crew in America.

The duties of the station, however, differ none from those of the other stations along the coast, but the station here has earned a name for high efficiency and ranks at the top with other stations of this district.

The station here was established in 1878. Prior to that time each officer in charge of other stations along the coast usually had one Negro helper but later, officials thought it might be more efficient if these Negroes were placed in one station with a member of their race as captain.

Macon, Ga. Telegraph
Wednesday, February 8, 1933

Six Negroes have been accepted at the Macon district recruiting station of the United States Navy here and have been sent to the training station at Norfolk, Va., for assignment as mess attendants. They were Luther Benn, Dry Branch; Arthur Randall, Macon; James Roberts, Macon; James Clomers, Atlanta; Moses Pearson, Jr., Atlanta; and George Alfred Moon, Atlanta. Three men who re-enlisted earlier in the month were Frank J. Hicks, Atlanta; Davis A. Walton, Georgiana, Ala.; and Jack H. Herrington, Atlanta.

Officers.

Capt. Ecton, U. S. A., Now on Retired List

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 27.—Capt Charles Ecton, assistant commandant, has received orders from the war department advancing him on the retired list to the rank of captain, U. S. A., retired, to date from May 7, 1932.

Captain Ecton has served with distinction through various grades in the 24th infantry, United States army. He was appointed a captain at Des Moines and served with the 93d and 92d divisions in France. Captain Ecton was retired from the army on July 8, 1922, and has been a member of the faculty of Tuskegee institute since Sept. 1, 1922.

In addition to service in various parts if the United States, in Mexico, in the Philippine islands and in France, Captain Ecton has made visits to China, Japan and Hawaii.

PETERSBURG TO BE HOST IN 1934 TO MILITARY MEN

Veteran Officers Ass'n Of Virginia Ends Session Here

The reelection of all officers, with the exception of the secretary-treasurer who died since the last meeting, and the selection of Petersburg, Va., as the place of the next meeting on February 22, 1934, were highlights of the 20th annual session of the Veteran Officers' Association of Virginia held here Wednesday of last week.

The sessions were held at the Sons of Norfolk Hall, Church Street and Princess Anne Road. Officers of the association now include: president, Major William H. Johnson of Petersburg; vice president, Captain E. W. Gould of Norfolk; secretary-treasurer, Lieut. J. St. J. Gilpin, succeeding the late Lieut. Samuel L. Tucker, and chaplain, Lieut. R. Beecher Taylor of Richmond. Lieut. Taylor was reelected in his absence.

The following delegates were present: From Petersburg, Major William H. Johnson, 2nd Battalion, Va. Volunteer Inf., and 6th Va. U. S. Volunteer Inf., Spanish-American War; First Lieut John K. Rice, Co. "B." 2nd. Battalion. Va. Vol. Inf., Spanish-American War, and who also served two years in the Philippines.

First Lieut, Edwin T. Walker, Co. "C," 2nd Batallion, Va. Volunteer Inf., Spanish-American War; First Lieut. William F. Clark, Co. "B" 2nd Batalion, Volunteer Inf., State Militia.

Norfolk Delegation

From Norfolk—Captain Edward W. Gould, Co. "D" 2nd Battalion, Va. Volunteer Inf., and Co. "D" 6th Va. U. S. Volunteer Inf., Spanish-American War. First Lieut. Charles H. Robinson, Co. "D" 2nd Battalion Va. Vol. Inf., Spanish-American War. 2nd Lieut. George W. Foreman, 2nd Battalion Va. Vol. Inf. and Co. "D" 6th Va. Vol. Inf Spanish-American War.

Second Lieut. James M. Collins, Co. "B" 2nd Battalion Va. Vol. Inf., and Co. "D" 6th Va. U. S. Vol. Inf., Spanish-American War. From Richmond: Second Lieut. Joseph St. J. Gilpin, Co. "B" 6th Va. U. S. Volunteer Inf., and regimental quartermaster; Second Lieut. William H. Walton, Co. "C" 1st Battalion, Va. Vol. Infantry.

Two battalions of infantry comprised the Colored State Militia. After the Spanish-American War the state of Virginia refused to allow the colored troops comprising them to reorganize. The result was the organization of the Veteran Officers Association of Virginia in 1913. At Wednesday's meeting memorial services were held for three members of the group who died since the last meeting in February, 1932.

Memorial Services

The deceased included W. H. Anderson of Richmond; Captain C. I. Alexander, M. D., Petersburg and Samuel L. Tucker of Norfolk. Inspirational addresses were given by the Rev. B. B. Evans, pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. John A. Hunter, pastor of St. Paul C. M. E. Church.

Major William H. Johnson, president of the organization, is largely responsible for its growth within the past few years. In addition to his activities in connection with the group, he is a special writer for the Progress-Index, Petersburg daily daily paper.

Born in October 1858, Major Johnson received his education at Peabody High School, Petersburg, and Hampton Institute, Va. For many years he was connected with the Petersburg school system and retired in 1921. He saw his first military service as a private in the Petersburg Blues of the State Volunteer Militia in 1878. He was commissioned a second lieutenant June 20, 1885, and a major in the 6th Va. Regiment U. S. Volunteer Spanish-American War, in 1898.

President Since 1913

He has served as president of the Veteran Officers' Association of Virginia since its organization in 1913, as chairman of the Troop committee of the Boy Scout troop of Gillfield Baptist Church as well as being chairman of the court of honor. Major Johnson has also served as chairman of the executive board of the Petersburg Civic Association since 1929.

The president of the Officers Association is also a member of the executive board of the Negro Organization Society, and the Baptist State Sunday School Convention, in addition to being one of the most prominent members of the Gillfield Baptist Church.

Col. Fillmore Put On Retired Roster

Political Leader and Income Tax Auditor, He Has Served Country in Two Wars— Decorated for Bravery in France

Lieut. Col. Charles W. Fillmore, Republican leader of the Nineteenth Assembly district and auditor for the State Income Tax Commission, has been retired from the State Infantry Reserves because he has reached the age limit of 64. it was announced Thursday.

The order was sent Colonel Fillmore by Major-Gen. Franklin W. Ward, state adjutant-general.

Colonel Fillmore is a veteran of the Spanish-American War and of the World War. A native Ohioan, he offered his services after the sinking of the Maine and was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Ninth Infantry. He served in Cuba and was honorably discharged in 1898, after rising to the rank of major.

As the protege of the late Senator M. A. Hanna, he served for a while in the Treasury Department at Washington, and later was transferred to the Internal Revenue Bureau in New York City.

When Col. William Hayward was designated by Governor Whitman to organize the old Fifteenth Regiment, Fillmore was commissioned senior captain of the regiment. He had been a leader in organizing the provisional regiment and was its colonel until the state took the unit under its wings.

As a captain he served with the Fifteenth in France and won the Croix de Guerre for bravery at Champagne. He was made lieutenant-colonel in 1919. At one time he commanded the Ninth Battalion of Ohio.

The colonel has given little attention to military affairs in recent years, but has been active in politics. He is the first Negro to become the accredited leader of an Assembly district in New York. His forces defeated Abraham Grenthal, veteran leader and assemblyman.

Chaplain Caver a Major

JUNCTION CITY, Kas.—Chaplain M. S. Caver has been advanced to the rank of major, following the opening of promotions this month.

NEGRO VETERANS AT SCHOOL HERE

Cheatham and Slaton Main Speakers at Service Officers' Gathering

Almost 600 Negro veterans of United States wars gathered in the Macon auditorium yesterday for the first officially conducted school of instruction for Negro service officers in the United States.

The program, sponsored by the state service office, was patterned after one recently held here for white service officers. Arthur Cheatham, assistant director of the state service office, and John M. Slaton, Jr., manager of the state veterans' administration, made principal addresses.

Of the total representation of 571 Negro veterans, 28 served in the Spanish-American war, eight in the Boxer rebellion, 15 in the Phillipine insurrection, one in the Indian war, and the rest in the World war. Cities represented included Atlanta, Waycross, Tifton, Montezuma, Marshallville, Oglethorpe, Columbus, Milledgeville, Augusta, Griffin, Athens, Rome, LaGrange and Macon. The Atlanta veterans, numbering 60, came in a special car on the Central of Georgia railway.

Other Speakers Heard

In addition to Mr. Cheatham and Mr. Slaton—who explained veterans' pensions, hospitalization, domiciliary care, medical treatment, evidence necessary to protect pension claims, appeals, and various regulations—persons on the program included the following Negroes, Rev. M. A. Fountain, Frank Hutchins, L. J. May, Dr. W. N. Frayser and Willis Pitts.

Mr. Slaton, Mrs. Slaton and several members of their family were guests of Mr. Cheatham at lunch.

The veterans gave votes of thanks to Mr. Cheatham and Mr. Slaton for their help, to Mayor G. Glen Toole for use of the auditorium, and to the local committee for planning the meeting.

Negro Vets' School.

The Colored Veterans' school will begin August 20 at Macon, it was announced in Atlanta Saturday. Captain E. L. Henderson, veteran service officer, will have charge. Veterans and the public are urged to attend, and special rates have been granted from Atlanta to Macon by railroads. For information call Ada McDay, at WAlnut 6391.

Texas Boy Receives Presidential Appointment to West Point

SAN ANTONIO, Texas.—(ANP)—Charles Y. Thomas of this city has been designated by President Roosevelt as one of those to take the entrance examinations for West Point next month.

Thomas is a graduate of the Grant Junior High School, this city, the Nogales High School of Nogales, Ariz., and is at present a student in Prairie View College. His father is a master sergeant in the finance department of the regular army and is stationed at Fort Huachuca, home of the 10th Cavalry and the 25th Infantry regiments.

Appointment of Thomas was made by the President under the law requiring the designation for examination of sons of regular army officers or enlisted men who desire examinations.

If Thomas passes the examinations. he will become the second Negro in the Academy. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., son of the commandant at Tuskegee Institute, is at present a student at West Point, having entered in July, 1932.

Davis went into the Academy after several boys appointed by Congressman Oscar DePriest to take examinations both for West Point and Annapolis had been turned down for various reasons. Alonzo Parham, Chicago, was admitted to the Academy, but failed later in his examinations.

TEXAS BOY SELECTED FOR WEST POINT BY PRES. ROOSEVELT

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Thomas is a student in Prairie View College. His father is a master sergeant in the finance department of the regular army and is stationed at Fort Huachuca, home of the 10th Calvary and the 25th Infantry regiments.

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Full Colonel Now

LT.-COL. WEST A. HAMILTON

senior member of the Hamilton Publishing Company here, who was promoted to the rank of colonel by the War Department, this week.

Colonel Hamilton was educated in the District schools, and was graduated from the Miner Normal School in 1906, International Correspondence School, 1908, Washington Institute, Chicago, Ill., 1923.

He served in the D.C. National Guard from 1905 to 1919, and was on duty in Federal service (Mexican Border), from June 19, 1916, to October 23, 1916. He saw service in the World War from March 25, 1917, to April 15, 1919, and served in France as captain, Company C, 372nd Infantry. He was brigaded with the French Army.

FIRST SEPARATE ENCAMPS AT CASCADES

CAMP RITCHIE, CASCADE, Md "Baltimore's Own" First Separate Company, Infantry, began its fifth annual field training here Monday, with company drill and participation in the Governor's Match of the Maryland rifle competition.

Starting in its quarters shortly after noon Sunday, the unit was active the early part of the afternoon in readying the company area. Active work on the training program for the encampment did not begin until reveille Monday morning at 5:30.

Use New Drill

With national guard units from the District of Columbia and Virginia as well as Maryland in training here, the First Separate was the only unit to execute its drill by the Tentative Drill Regulations.

The first day's activities began with massed physical training at 7 a.m., followed by close order drill, a lecture by Captain H. Maceo Williams, medical officer and a talk on oral hygiene by Lieut. Nelson Williams, reserve dental officer.

The rest of the day was consumed with extended order drill, riot formations and section drill. In the early afternoon the non-commissioned officers were instructed in the pitching of shelter tents according to the new regulations.

Team in Match

A four-man team, composed of Lieut. Leroy Clay, Sgt. James Jones, Corporal Wilbert Armstead and Corporal Joseph Weeden, represented the company in the Governor's Match of the state rifle championships. Results of the match had not been posted Monday afternoon.

The unit is being commanded by Captain William Creigler, Lieut. Thomas H. Chatmon, Jr., and Lieut. Leroy Clay. Captain H. Maceo Williams is commanding the medical detachment.

Members of the company encamped are:

First Sergeant William H. Bell.

Sergeants Clarence Creigler, Augustus Diggs, James B. Hairstone, James A. Harris, William H. Holliday, James H. Jones, Eugene J. Scott.

Corporals Wilbert E. Armstead, Thomas S. Barland, William H. Bryan, James C. Price, Albert J. Smith, James H. Smith, Joseph E. Weeden, Charles C. Wilson.

Privates, First Class: Luther Barnes, William R. Bland, Charles F. Briscoe, Howard S. Gittings, John T. Lee, William Mobley, George F. Robinson, medical detachment.

Privates: Louis I. Briscoe, Dorthy Brooks, James M. Brown, Walter E. Carter, Thomas E. Coleman, Alonzo M. Dorman, William E. Duvall, Milton E. Elickson, Andrew Gibson, Charles C. Gibson, Frank W. Gibson, Elbert Gray, Andrew Hall, Dallas R. Hawkins, William G. Hawkins, William H. Jackson, Charles M. Johnson, Kelton R. Johnson, Robert E. Johnson, Samson A. Johnson, James B. Jones William N. Mills, Charles S. Moore, medical detachment; James I. Pope, James A Robinson, George B. Ross, John H. Snowden, Howard W. Stanley, Edward Starks Randolph Thomas, William E. Thornton Carl Waters, Naudmon Waters, Howard M Williams, Francis R. Wright, Samuel M Young

Organization of.

Raleigh, N. C. News and Observer
Monday, March 20, 1933

VETERANS' BODY BACKS ROOSEVELT

Veterans of Foreign Wars Believe He Exercise Extraordinary Powers Wisely

Greensboro, March 19. — (AP) — Confidence that President Roosevelt will exercise "justly and humbly" the extraordinary powers vested in him under the economy bill passed by Congress last week is embodied in resolutions adopted at a State-wide meeting of the council of administration and post officers of the Veterans of Foreign Wars here today.

In the resolutions the veterans declare their belief that the President in dealing with the situation as empowered will proceed "in the spirit of justice to all, with sympathy to those in need and will maintain inviolate the basic welfare of the United States."

The veterans also advocate, in the resolutions, that the President be authorized "to conscript for the use of the nation such balances of war profits as do now remain in the hands of the war profiteers; to conscript for the nation all large tax refunds made to those same war profiteers; to conscript for the use of the nation all excess individual or corporate wealth in excess of $1,000,000 to pay off, whenever constitutionality possible, the public debt of the nation at a rate of interest not to exceed one per cent per annum.

It was agreed that there will be in the early future a State-wide meeting under the sponsorship of the North Carolina department, Veterans of Foreign Wars, with Gen. Pelham D. Glassford, former Washington superintendent of police, as speaker.

The veterans voted against a proposal looking toward formation of a V. F. W. post to be composed of Negroes, but it was decided that the matter might receive further consideration at the annual State encampment scheduled for June 4, 5 and 6 in Fayetteville.

Charlotte, N. C. News
Sunday, [illegible]

Negro Corps Is Seeking Funds For Big Trip

Drum and Bugle Corps Is Colorful Organization — Program of Relief Work Is Sponsored.

A colorful record lies behind the negro Drum and Bugle corps of the Colonel Charles Young post No. 168 of the local American Legion, which is now seeking to raise funds to take it to the Legion convention in Chicago this year.

This group, under the direction of Bishop Dale, the grinning insurance agent who won first prize at the Legion convention in Louisville in 1929 for being "the best strutting drum major" in a competition with over 200 participants, has attended three national conventions, Louisville in 1929, Boston in 1930 and Detroit in 1931.

It was the only colored drum and bugle corps participating in the parades and merrymaking and attracted considerable attention over the country, with pictures and write-ups in leading metropolitan newspapers.

Organized In 1928

The corps was organized here in 1928 by James K. Jackles, Wisconsin bugler and drummer. They were taught their drills by Major J. H. Kline and Tom Alexander and now practice every Wednesday evening. Forty men are in the corps and represent varied activities of the city—they are doctors, dentists, lawyers, undertakers, barbers, machinists, farmers, ministers, insurance salesmen—and probably a few unemployed.

Under the leadership of Bishop Dale, who claims the distinction of being the only negro serving as a state vice - commander of the American Legion, and Paul Richardson, commander of the local post, the corps has sponsored a program of relief work in the city, which includes providing clothes and food for children at Christmas, caring for children and widows of disabled veterans, and giving a series of entertainments to raise funds for their relief work. For a time the corps operated a theater on East Second street and distributed thousands of free tickets through Miss Nancy Austin and the Associated Charities, in an effort to keep colored people off the streets and out of crime.

Among the entertainments, sponsored by the group here in the past few years were the Cab Calloway orchestra, the Whitman sisters musical show, Silas Green from New Orleans, and the "Butterbeans and Susie" show.

Tomorrow evening at 9 o'colck at the Armory-Auditorium the corps will present Blanche Calloway, sister of the famous "Cab," and her negro orchestra. The balcony will be reserved for white people. Funds raised at this concert will be used by the corps to pay their way to the Chicago convention of the American Legion, where they hope to carry off drum and bugle corps honors again and repeat the triumph which gave a gold baton to their leader in 1929.

NEGRO VETERANS ORGANIZE A CLUB

Louisville Courier-Journal
5-20-33

Ft. Bryard, New Mexico.—Negro veterans confined in the U. S. Veterans' Hospital here recently organized a club, which they hope will be the beginning of a movement throughout the United States and its possessions to aid disabled and needy comrades who for various reasons are not on payrolls or receiving any kind of compensation from the government. The club has sent out an appeal asking that all veterans of other hospital units join in similar clubs to complete the movement. Officers of the Ft. Bryard Hospital Unit Club are: Edward T. Taylor, Chicago, Ill., president; James L. Rhoades, vice president; Amos M. White, secretary; Joe Lagwey, treasurer; Tom J. Murphy, chaplain; Curley Johnson, sergeant-at-arms. The executive committee is composed of George S. Smith, chairman; Ira Richardson, Geo. W. Yates and Hava Thomoson.

New Colored Legion Post Formed Here

Record
5-20-33

The second colored American Legion post came into existence last week with the organization of the Charles Young post No. 208.

Following are the officers: James H. Gross, commander; Jules W. Beck, second vice-commander; Samuel Nickerson, first vice-commander; John [illegible], George Driver, financial officer; T. G. Wheatley, sergeant-at-arms; George Stith, historian; James Beck, chaplain; and Charles Cowherd, athletic officer.

Permanent headquarters are located at 1321 E. 25th, nodated by Adolph Isaac.

Commander Cross, in addressing members of the new post said, "At no time since the great war has it been so important that ex-service men unite, both for their own welfare and the good of the nation. We intend to live up to all that the American Legion stands for in aiding ex-service men and promoting the ideals of good citizenship.

Battalion Reviewed

Guardian
5-20-33

GREAT GOVERNOR'S NIGHT AT SOUTH ARMORY WITH 3000 PRESENT

Governor's night at the South State Armory was a gala event for members of the 3rd. Bn 372nd Inf Mass N. G and their many friends, it being the annual review of the Bn. by its commander in chief, Joseph E. Ely.

From 7:30 until 8:30 the crowds of spectators and well wishes of "Massachusetts Own" flocked to the Armory blocked the streets until the spacious Armory which is the second largest in the State was filled to overflowing, a vast number of over 3,000 being present.

The Governor arriving a little late on account of a previous engagement arrived with his staff at about 9:30 P.M. in the meantime the Battalion Band the finest Military Band baring none in the state gave a fine programe of concert-music under the able leadership of Sgt. Raymond Sheldon.

On the arrival of the commander in chief, he was met at the entrance of the spacious drill-shed by Maj. Edward Dugger and staff and escorted to his

BATTALION REVIEWED

(Continued from Page 1)

stand by said staff, the band playing "Hail to the Chief." The ceremonies of the review took place after which the officer personnel were individually presented to the Gov. at the close of the ceremonies the Gov. and staff departed amidst the plaudits and cheers of the great and representative audience.

The American Legion, Vet. of Foreign Wars and their Auxiliaries, The Bn. Auxiliaries, The Spanish War Vet. Post, The G.A.R. and several other Vet. and their Auxiliaries were present. The leading citizenry of greater Boston were the special guests of the Bn. plus many friends enjoyed the military festivities of the evening.

The Reserve Officers having charge of the seating arrangements were Lt. Fred. Seamon and Lt. Emerson Pierce.

The Bn. attendance record for the first three months of the year was held by "Co. I" and they appear to be in a fair way to capture the next three months period. Attendance of the Bn. is as follows.

January	
Co. I.	95.0
Headquarter's Co.	94.1
Medical Detachment	93.3
Co. K	93.0
Co. L.	83.9
Co. M.	82.3
February	
Medical Detachment	88.8
Co. I.	87.3
Headquarter's Co.	84.9
Co. L.	78.9
Co. M.	76.9
Co. K.	75.2
March	
Co. I.	97.9
Headquarter's Co.	89.2
Co. K.	87.7
Co. M.	86.5
Medical Detachment	84.0
Co. L.	81.8

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
April 19, 1933

NEGRO VETERANS HOLD POST SESSION TONIGHT

Members of the Marvin Gay Post No. 2, Colored World War Veterans, will meet tonight at 7 o'clock in the assembly room to perfect plans for a minstrel show which will be staged Thursday night at 8 o'clock in the colored Masonic Hall. Special reservations will be made for white persons at the minstrel.

The post tonight will also discuss plans for an early meeting to hear Harley Smith, contact officer of the Veterans Regional office discuss effects of the presdent's recent economy order. Plans for a convention of the Alabama department of the National Association of Colored World War Veterans will also be taken up at tonight's meeting.

Demopolis, Ala., Times
August 2, 1933

Colored Veterans Hold Meeting in Tuscaloosa

State Convention To Be Held In Demopolis Next July

The National Association of Colored Veterans of the World War of America held their State Convention in Tuscaloosa July 27th, and Demopolis was well represented. Tolivar John-

son was elected Commander of Post No. 5; John W. Alstork was elected State Commander, and Alfred Fall was elected State Adjutant. Professor T. M. Patton also represented Demopolis, but refused to enter as a candidate for any office.

The State Convention will be held Demopolis next July, and it is expected that over three hundred colored citizens will be representing the posts at this meeting for two days.

The local organization has already begun work on preparing for the event and is anxious to have all veterans join in this.

Members of Post No. 5 meet at the City Public School building at 4 o'clock on the first and fourth Sunday afternoons of each month.

Negro War Veterans To Meet at Macon

MACON, Ga., Aug. 16.—(AP)—Negro veterans of all American wars are expected here from all parts of the state Sunday for a course of instruction in laws affecting compensation and disability and methods of filing claims.

The meeting will be held at the Macon Auditorium, beginning at 10:30 o'clock Sunday morning and the principal speakers will be John M. Slaton, Jr., manager of the veterans' administration in Atlanta; Baux Owen, regional attorney of the veterans' administration, and Arthur Cheatham, assistant manager of the state veterans' bureau.

NEGRO LEGION OF CITY TO PUT UP CANDIDATE

Chattanooga's colored legionnaires will have a candidate for membership on the state executive committee of the colored department when the department of Tennessee meets in annual convention at Knoxville next week. The aspirant for this honor is W. B. Cullom, well known in political circles here.

Other candidates include Dr. Sly, of Johnson City, and Attorney Hardie, of Jackson.

Cullom, in announcing his candidacy yesterday, said a large delegation of colored veterans would attend the state convention.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
September 19, 1933

Veterans Meet Tonight.

Members of the Colored World War Veterans' Association will meet at 8 o'clock tonight at 328 1-2 Auburn avenue, Carl McGill, commander, announced Monday. All colored veterans of the World War are invited to attend.

Colored Legionaires Join Their Buddies At Convention In Chicago

Black American Heroes Ask For Fair Deal In Plans Of The Government

CHICAGO, Oct. 5 —(ANP) — Colored legionaires literally by the hundreds, either in their blue uniforms, trimmed with gold or their jaunty service caps atop their civilian outfits, were definitely in evidence this week as the American Legion opened its 15th convention. The importance of the session itself, the additional attraction of the "A Century of Progress" and the fact that the convention was being held in Chicago, all served as drawing cards, so that the largest Negro attendance ever noted at a legion convention is reported.

The George L. Giles Post, Chicago's premier colored legion outfit, was host to the Negro legionaires, whether they came as members of colored posts, as delegates from mixed posts are merely as visitors, and right royal hosts they proved to be.

Dr. Emmett J. Scott, former special assistant to Newton D. Baker when the latter was Secretary of War, and Col. Joseph H. Ward commander of the famous Tuskegee Veteran's hospital, were the two principal guests of honor of the post. They were the speakers for the elaborate banquet held at the Eighth Regiment Armory Tuesday night and were accorded other honors of a rare sort.

Commander Jordan Introduces Ward To Legion

Bright and early Monday morning the Bugle Drum and Bugle Corps called for Col. Ward and Dr. Scott and gave them military escort over to the stadium where President Roosevelt was speaking to the assembled legionaires. After a brief parade down South Parkway with the two guests in an auto in the center, while the corps with flags flying and trumpets blowing led the way, the entire group was bundled into a bus and went to the stadium.

Perhaps one of the greatest distinctions which has yet come to a Negro veteran was accorded Col. Ward when at one of the regular sessions, Comamnder Johnson introduced him from the platform as the commander of Hospital No. 91. The assembled hosts gave the Colonel a warm welcome.

Scott Speaks

At the banquet at the 8th Regiment Armory Tuesday night, with notables of the city present, and Congressman DePriest as toastmaster, Dr. Emmett J. Scott delivered the principal address, and plead for an "Americanism which would eliminate all barriers of inequality asd injustice."

After tracing the glorious history of the Negro soldier, from Hannibal down through L'Overture, Crispus Attucks, the black sailors with Admiral Perry, during the Civil and Spanish American wars, to the great World war, Dr. Scott said, "The history of that war is but a duplicate of others in which the black man did his full duty in defending the honor of the country's flag.

"While we are not here to glorify the exploits of the world war, neither are we here to register bitter complaints because of the shattered dreams, illusions and delusions of the post war period—All of these must be forgotten in the problems of today.

"I have always contended that a country worth fighting for is a country worth living for. At the same time I have contended that a man who is brave enough to carry a gun in defense of his country's honor should be honored with all of the rights and privileges of citizenship — complete protection of life and liberty, freedom from the menace of cowardly mobs, all of the political and civil rights that other men enjoy; the elimination of unfair discriminations of all kinds, and at this time of all times, a square deal in every industrial code under the N. R. A.

Commander Miacheal H. Browning and Adjutant Fielding of the George L. Giles Post came in for considerable praise because of the efficient manner in which the entertainment for the guests of the legion were handled. The colored legionaires while enjoying the special entertainment provided on the south side were nevertheless part of the entire convention and could be seen at all the affairs and in all of the meetings and notably in the parade, without either distinction or embarrassment. No Negro veteran was a candidate for office.

U.S. FLUNKED ITS WAR PROMISES SAYS DR. SCOTT

CHICAGO.—(CNS).—Pleading for "a robust Americanism," and for the forthright maintenance of American ideals of justice and fair-play for all races, Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary of Howard University and formerly Special Assistant to the Secretary of War during the world conflict, delivered an address to the veterans of the 92nd and 93rd Divisions of the American Expeditionary Forces, on the occasion of the fifteenth annual reunion of the American Legion at the Eighth Regimental Armory on Tuesday night.

Legionaires literally by the hundreds, either in their blue uniforms, trimmed with gold or their jaunty service caps atop their civilian outfits, were definitely in evidence this week as the Legion opened its fifteenth convention.

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Perhaps one of the greatest distinctions which has yet come to a veteran was accorded Colonel Ward when at one of the regular sessions, Commander Johnson introduced him from the platform as the commander of Hospital 91. The assembled hosts gave the Colonel a warm welcome.

In his speech, Dr. Scott gave praise for the gallantry of the Negro soldier throughout history. He pointed with pride to the accomplishments of the men of the 92nd and 93rd Divisions during the world conflict, especially at Chateau Thierry, on the Rhine and at Metz.

Decries Ingratitude.

Contrasting the service rendered by black soldiers with the recognition accorded them by their country in the post-war period, Dr. Scott decried the ingratitude shown by the nation in its treatment of them. "As one who recalls the assurances of 1917 and 1918," he declared, "I confess personally a deep sense of disappointment; of poignant pain, that a great country in time of need should promise so much and afterward perform so little."

Continuing, he said, "It is our duty, and it is our responsibility, the duty and responsibility of every man who wore the khaki uniform during the World War to fight for that Americanism which Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt so eloquently preached; that Americanism which should be the legacy and heritage of every American citizen—the humblest along with the most exalted."

Congressman Oscar DePriest, Colonel Joseph L. Ward, of the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee; Colonel Otis Duncan of the Old Eighth Regiment of Illinois; Dr. T. Edward Jones and Colonel West A. Hamilton of Washington, and others were also present and spoke at the Eighth Regiment Armory meeting the night of October 3.

Soldiers - 1933

Organization of -

Howard University Official Pleads for New Deal

10-7-33

Pleading for "a robust Americanism," and for the forthright maintenance of American ideals of justice and fair play for all races in all sections of the United States, Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary of Howard university and formerly special assistant to the secretary of war during the world conflict, delivered a masterful address to the veterans of the 92d and 93d divisions of the American Ex-peditionary forces.

The address was delivered on the occasion of the 15th annual reunion of the American Legion to a packed audience of World war veterans at the Eighth Regiment armory on Tuesday night.

DePriest Speaks

Congressman DePriest delivered a short speech just before Dr. Scott spoke. He asserted that he had disagreed with the president's economy program as it affects the hospitalization of disabled veterans and predicted that the new congress would correct the situatoin.

"You must organize to protect your rights," said the white-haired congressman from the First Illinois district. "Through your legislative committees you could write your congressmen and senators and ask them how them stand on questions affecting your welfare.

"If they fail to answer," he declared with emphasis, "don't vote for them, and if their answer is unsatisfactory don't vote for them then. Ballots in large numbers frighten politicians," he said.

In addition to being an honor guest of George L. Giles post No. 87, American Legion, Dr. Scott was this week also introduced to the American Legion convention by Col. Louis Johnson, national commander, at a session of the convention. He was warmly greeted at this time by associates of the World war. He was also guest speaker at a banquet given the veterans at the Roseland club Wednesday evening.

Praises Valor of Black Soldiers

In his speech to the men of the 92d and 93d divisions, Dr. Scott gave a vivid word picture in praise of the gallantry of the Race soldier throughout history. "The glory of his service," declared the speaker, "runs like a golden thread, not only through all American history, but may also be traced in all ancient and medieval history—in the history of the great Chaka in the valley of the Nile thousands of years ago; in the exploits of Hannibal, the great Carthegenian, said to have been the greatest of tacticians; in the exploits of L'Ouverture in the Haitian rebellion against the mighty Napoleon; in Attucks, the first casualty on Boston Common in America's battle against the tyranny of George III; in the black soldiers who were with Perry on Lake Erie; in Black Sampson at Brandywine; in Peter Salem at Bunker Hill; in Carney at Fort Wagner; in the 24th and 25th regiments of United States infantry and the Ninth and Tenth cavalry at El Caney and San Juan in Cuba, and during the insurrection in the Philippines, and in the feats of the Tenth cavalry at Carrizal."

He pointed with pride to the accomplishments of the men of the 92d and 93d divisions during the world conflict, especially at Chateau Thierry, on the Rhine, and at Metz.

Decries Ingratitude of Nation

Contrasting the service rendered by black soldiers with the recognition accorded them by their country in the post-war period, Dr. Scott decried the ingratitude shown by the nation in its treatment of them. "As one who recalls the assurances of 1917 and 1918," he declared, "I confess, personally, a deep sense of disappointment, of poignant pain, that a great country in time of need should promise so much and afterward perform so little."

Claims Race's Right to a New Deal

"We have a right to share in all the opportunities offered in America," he said. "Instead of a world made safe for democracy, we have Mussolini and Fascism in Italy; Hitler and a Nezi regime in Germany, with their bitter persecution of Jewish people, and Communism and Bolshevism in Russia. There is no place in America for effort to give them a foothold in this land of America. Our fight must be for a free America, for the spread of true American principles in every section of our land, South as well as North, East and West, and against alien efforts to destroy our free institutions and threaten the security of our Republican form of government."

He pleaded with the veterans not to be led astray by utopian and alien principles of government, and urged that they perform their full citizenship duties in the confident hope that "better America" will not fail to accord them all of the rights guaranteed them by the federation Constitution. He said: "The social revolution through which we are at present passing should have our unqualified support. I have always believed that, even in the presence of bitter disappointment, it is the duty of every good American to do his part, and that having done his part, as you men did during the World war, one has claims upon the gratitude of the republic which cannot be denied in the forum of sober thinking; in fact, the performance of full citizenship's duties by us will impose inescapable obligations which patriotic Americans wil lnot seek to deny, or evade. This present social revolution means the preservation of those institutions which should be as near and dear to us as to any group of our common citizenship.

Harks Back to Lincoln

"It is our duty, and it is our responsibility, the duty and responsibility of every man who wore the kahki uniform during the World war to fight for that Americanism which Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt so eloquently preached, 'That Americanism which should be the legacy and heritage of every American citizen—the humblest along with the most exalted.'

"I have always contended that a country worth fighting for is worth living for. At the same time, I have always contended that a man who is brave enough to carry a gun in defense of his country's honor should be honored with all of the rights and privileges of untrammeled citizenship—complete protection of life and liberty, freedom from the menace of cowardly mobs, all of the political and civil rights that other men enjoy; the elimination of unfair and unwarranted discriminations of all kinds, and at this time, of all times, a square deal in every industrial code under the NRA."

In closing the speaker stated "liberalization in the future in racial contacts must be the rule and not the exception."

Other Promients Present

Robert S. Abbott, editor and publisher of The Chicago Defender; Congressman Oscar DePriest, Col. Joseph L. Ward of the Veterans hospital at Tuskegee, Ala.; Dr. T. Edward Jones and Col. West A. Hamilton of Washington, D. C.; Mayor S. Salkins, N. S. A., Chicago recruiting officer; Capt. William A. Warfield, and dozens of others were also present and spoke at the Eighth Regiment armory meeting the night of Oct. 3, and at the banquet Wednesday evening, Oct. 4. The Colored veterans of the 92d and 93d divisions have had a royal good time at their numerous "get-togethers" during the week.

PARADE IS COLORFUL EVENT

Marchers Are Cheered in Procession That Lasts 9 Hours

10-7-33

(Photo on Page 3)

By DAVID W. KELLUM

In as picturesque and spectacular a parade as Chicago has ever witnessed 120,000 Legionnaires marched through the heart of the Loop Tuesday to the strains of martial music from 350 bands and 200 drum and bugle corps.

Down the avenue they marched, while more than a million persons, who had packed every available inch of space and every overlooking window along the route, cheered.

How They Marched

These boys of 1918, who marched through the mud and rain of France, presented a spectacle which, for pageantry and magnitude, has never been equaled in the history of this city.

From 10 o'clock in the morning until past 7 o'clock that night this pageant of marching men continued.

Ideal weather prevailed. It wasn't too hot and it wasn't too cold. It was just the kind of a sunshiny day that would draw a million people to watch 120,000 Legionnaires march.

Parade Moves Promptly

Starting promptly at 10 o'clock, the procession moved down Chicago's world-famous lake front boulevard, Michigan, from the link bridge to Jackson Blvd., east to Lief Erickson drive, winding up in Soldiers field, where at least 115,000 persons viewed the final stages of the colorful parade.

Of outstanding interest was the part Race Legionnaires played in this mighty spectacle. The color line was forgotten. They marched in the parade just in the same manner that they fought side by side in the mud holes of France.

Here and there our boys could be seen marching along all nattily attired in their Legion uniforms. On the snappy overseas cap you were able to tell the town they were from and the name of their Legion post.

Those Race Legion posts which could not afford to send its drum and bugle corps had sent along a representative and they were there with the other Legionnaires from other parts of their respective states.

No Color Line Here

From that grand old Bay state of Massachusetts, pioneer in freedom, marched the Milton band of Milton, Mass., proud to include in its marching ranks two members of the Race. Shoulder to shoulder with their white comrades they stepped—a living lesson in democracy.

Benjamin Coleman, clarinetist, and Dave Chestnut, trumpet player, held their heads high on the long hike, knowing so well that no two members of their Legion post were any more honored or better liked than they.

"We have no color line in our American Legion post," declared Mr. Coleman, who served overseas in the 325th field signal battalion. "There are 350 members of our post and we are the only two Colored boys and, believe me, we have a good time. Our white comrades have great admiration for us."

Lesson in Democracy

Another lesson in democracy was exhibited in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Police Legion post No. 116. Marching along with their coworkers and comrades overseas were Paul Stewart and George Jones.

From the Bay state there was another member of the Race who held high his head as he marched. H. R. Brown, a trumpet player, was the only member of the Race in the Boston Postoffice Employees post.

Turner Walston, Brown Penning Croker post No. 104, Wildwood, N. J., the only Race member of his post, played the cymbals in his Legion's drum and bugle corps.

While the Race scattered in white units were conspicuous the four Race drum and bugle corps from Chicago, Detroit, Louisville and

Washington, D. C., actually "stole" the show.

My, how those drum majors did prance. It was H. R. Scurlock, drum major of the George L. Giles post No. 87 of Chicago, who kept the crowd laughing as he marched along. Each step he made brought his knee within inches of his chin and he kept this up all the way.

Preceding the Giles post drum and bugle corps and members of the post was the Giles post band.

Dressed in chocolate-colored coats, blue trousers and silver helmets, the James Reese Europe post No. 5 of Washington, D. C., was easily the outstanding unit in the District of Columbia group. Their drum major, a six-footer, displayed many tricks with his baton.

Marching along with Kentncky was the Peter Salem post No. 45 of Louisville, Ky., with members of their post and the women's auxiliary. They made the trip in special buses to take part in the mammoth street parade.

Detroit Wins Praise

The Col. Charles Young post No. 77 of Detroit, Mich., with its drum and bugle corps presented a striking picture. Heading the procession were three girl mascots—Priscilla, Fannie Lee and Esther Anderson. They were dressed in white and pranced along with the drum major each time the drum and bugle corps struck up a tune.

Disbanding at Soldiers field, the marchers made their way to their respective hotels and homes to prepare for a night of merriment, which included dinners, parties, smokers and dances.

BRIDGETON, N. J.
NEWS

OCT 6 1933

Against Communism

The American Legion convention showed true Americanism yesterday when it adopted, amid cheering, a report against diplomatic recognition of Russia and for the taking of measures to bring about the suppression of Communism in this country.

There is a strong move being made at this time to bring about the diplomatic recognition of the Russian Communist Government on the plea that by so doing we will open the doors for the sale of much of our raw materials, of which that country is greatly in need, and that the money so brought into this country would stimulate our own industries. The picture is painted in very alluring colors, but it is not as pretty as its advocates would have us believe. In the first place every country that has had diplomatic relations with the Red Government in order to entice trade has had more or less trouble, for it is well nigh impossible for the Reds to mind their own governmental business and let other people's alone. Instead they have always sought to undermine other governments, and there is no tangible proof that they have learned differently.

Then the money does not exist n the amounts recognition proponents would have one believe. Russia wants to buy our raw materials in large amounts, but she wants this country to furnish her the money with which to finance the deal. If big concerns in this country wish to do business with Russia there is nothing to prevent them doing so. Russia has bought considerable from this country and can do so again, but business men must take their own chances of getting their money.

The growth of Communism in this country is sufficiently alarming without inviting Russia to increase the spread. It is said that those living at a distance have no conception of the dissemination of the obnoxious doctrine among the unemployed Negroes of the South.

The Legion is entitled to high praise for its stand on these two important questions.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
TIMES

SEP 28 1933

NEGRO VETERAN HONOR GUEST

Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary of Howard University, will be the principal speaker at a get-together meeting of negro World War veterans from all parts of the country during the fifteenth reunion of the American Legion in Chicago beginning Sunday and continuing until October 4.

Dr. Scott was special assistant to the Secretary of War during the world conflict and as guest of honor will speak at the stag reunion of the ninety-second and ninety-third divisions Tuesday evening in the Eighth Regiment Armory. Other speakers will include Representative Oscar DePriest of Illinois, and Col. J. H. Ward, of the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee, Ala.

Dr. Scott will be accompanied by Col. West Hamilton, commander of the 428th Infantry Reserve, and Dr. T. Edward Jones, assistant surgeon-in-chief of Freedmen's Hospital.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
October 24, 1933

Veterans To Meet.

Colored World War Veterans' Association will hold its regular meeting at 8 o'clock tonight at association headquarters, 328 1-2 Auburn avenue. Edgar Brown, commander, in a statement urging members to attend, [illegible] expressed the association's thanks to the public for the response to Forget-Me-Not Day observance which was arranged for the benefit of colored veterans by the auxiliaries of the associataion.

Oliver Gray Delegate to Dem. Confab

9-9-33

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Oliver Y. Gray, commander of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, Harlem chapter No. 3, who was recently appointed vice commander of New York County Democratic Veterans Association, Inc., was official delegate to the state convention of Democrats held at Elmira, N. Y., recently. Accompanying him were Michael D. Ashwood and David Colley.

The convention was opened at the Mark Twain hotel. Business sessions were held in Federation hall. Officers were elected. Among the notables at the Federation hall meetings was the Hon. James A. Farley, chairman of the National Democratic committee.

Commander Gray has done outstanding work with the various veteran organizations in the community. He organized the Harlem chapter of the Disabled American Veterans of the World war. He has also taken a leading part in assisting the veterans readjust their claims and application in the light of the recently law changes.

Besides being identified with many political groups, among them the Democratic union, the Democratic state committee, the Oliver Y. Gray Democratic Association, Inc., and the Young Democratic clubs, he is popular. His offices are at 60 Moylan Pl., New York city.

Regiments, Regular Army

Officers Praised for Skill Displayed in Intelligence Work

CAMP GRANT, Rockford, Ill., Aug. 11.—Snapping out orders with the rapidity of modern machine gun fire, Lieut. Charles U. Turpin, Eighth infantry intelligence officer, managed to bring unusual credit to the Eighth regiment last Thursday when his intelligence section completed three days of hard work in the field.

"By far the best intelligence work I've seen in many years," was the comment of Lieut. Col. Jess Krueger, division intelligence officer. Lieutenant Turpin and the Eighth regiment was later given official commendation at a banquet that was attended by Col. Roscoe Simmons, Congressman Moynihan, divisional staff and the officers of the Eighth regiment.

The problem, conducted in the Meridian highway vicinity, consisted of collecting all kinds of military information, and the installation of communications under adverse conditions. The intelligence and signal sections were organized into command post groups. Given a map, these units were required to select command and observation posts, special attention being given to concealment and convenient distance from the firing line and brigade headquarters.

The map locations were approved only after a thorough ground inspection had been made by Capt. Albert L. Thomas, Lieut. George Christly and Lieut. William J. Johnson, all regimental staff officers.

Then came the signal men who had the whole sector wired with telephones and equipped with radio communication in less than half the alloted time. These signal men were under the direct supervision of Lieut. Theopolus Mann and Tech. Sergt. Carl C. Watkins. It seemed as if the wealth and welfare of the nation depended upon their speed and efficiency, so hard did these communications men work. The slightest error of either the intelligence or signal sections meant complete failure for the Eighth regiment.

After all was in order, messages were telephoned and flashed through the air between brigade headquarters and the Eighth regiment. Prisoners were taken, interrogated by intelligence men, and whatever information gained was promptly flashed to brigade headquarters or used for the benefit of the problem.

NEGRO REGIMENT IN CAMP.

369th Infantry of Harlem Opens Field Program at Peekskill.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The 369th Infantry of Harlem, the New York National Guard's Negro unit which musters 1,100 men, entered Camp Smith here today. The 369th replaced the 174th Infantry of Buffalo, led by Colonel Ralph K. Robertson and the Seventy-first Infantry of Manhattan, commanded by Colonel Walter A. De Lamater. The 174th broke camp yesterday and the Seventy-first left here today.

Led by Colonel William A. Taylor, the 369th Infantry will conclude the Summer's encampments at Camp Smith. The unit will be in camp two weeks and its training will consists of small arms practice the first week and the working out of tactical problems the second week.

MILITIA

Negroes Recruited For Service in CCC

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
October 26, 1933

ENROLLMENT OF CCC RECRUITS IS COMPLETED HERE

Workers Drawn From 14 Counties To Replace Vacancies In Ranks

With the departure for government camps of 101 white Civilian Conservation Corps recruits Tuesday and 98 Negro recruits Wednesday, enrollment for the second CCC term in the Birmingham district was completed. Drawn from 14 counties, this enrollment, which opened Oct. 19, totaled approximately 450, according to officials of the local Welfare Department.

Recruits were sent to Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; Ft. Benning, Ga., and Ft McClellan, near Anniston. Enrollments in CCC are for six months and at the close of the first term which ended recently, it was found that approximately 25 per cent of the more than 2,000 from the Birmingham district had decided not to reenlist. It was to fill these vacancies that the second enrollment was made.

Two types of recruits were included, World War veterans and juniors the latter being unmarried and between 18 and 25 years old. Veterans were sent to Ft. Barrancas.

With completion of the second enrollment, Welfare Department officials here announced that no more recruits would be taken until further notice from the government.

County Represented

In the second group of recruits, Jefferson County was represented by 176 white persons and 33 Negroes.

Other counties represented include Cullman, Walker, St. Clair, Tuscaloosa, Bibb, Blount, Calhoun, Shelby, Cleburne, Etowah, Talladega, Lamar and Fayette.

In addition to recruiting in this district, enrollments were made for North Alabama at Decatur and in South Alabama at Montgomery and Mobile.

The recruits will serve a period of training at the camps and will then be assigned to duty. Welfare Department officials said that most of those from the local district will probably go to points in Alabama, Northern Florida

Regiments, Regular Army. Militia

Professional Group Opposed To New Militia

2-2-33 Philadelphia

Claim Efforts to Block Bill in Assembly Made By Professionals

TRENTON, N. J.—Members of Rudolph Dunston Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars assailed a half dozen professional men of Trenton whom they say oppose efforts of the post to sponsor the formation of a Negro militia in the Trenton district in a statement issued Saturday by Bertram Barton, officer of the post and a chief of staff in the V. F. W. organization.

The statement claimed that the professional group has frequently sought to block the post's efforts to have introduced in the assembly a bill creating and financing a militia unit here similar to the two colored militia already in existence in Atlantic City and Newark. Mr. Barton said the bill was scheduled for presentation this past Monday night in the assembly.

MET WITH MAYOR

The post, he pointed out, is responsible for the placing of eleven names of Negro Veterans on Trenton's War Memorial building and has been instrumental in attending to veterans' compensation, insurance, death benefits, etc. for 317 ex-service men here.

Members of the post met with Mayor Bayard of Little New York, N. J.; Captain Peter Smith, Atty. Peterson, Fred R. Dunn, David F. Mills, Benjamin Thomas, Joseph Smith, Needham Roberts, and Barton at a conference in the Stacy Trent Hotel last Monday to aid in drawing up the bill.

It was also revealed here Saturday that Atlantic City's militia group is pressing for a grant from the legislature to enable a band to be formed in that city.

Seek $20,000 For Militia Units In N. J.

2-2-33 Philadelphia

State Republican Committee Favors Return of Companies

TRENTON, N. J.—A call meeting of the State Republican Committee here last week witnessed the attendance of three of the four colored members of the Advisory Committee—Mrs. Wilda Townsend, Mrs. Bessie Mention and Oliver Randolph. Expected discussion of Mrs. Townsend's recent attack on the three other members of the committee for refusing to give her a report of the expenditure of $3,300 by the advisory committee in the presidential campaign did not take place due to the absence of Chairman George E. Bates from the meeting.

The state committee, in resp
a resolution, introduced by Ju
McCarthy, unanimously wer
as in favor of the retention o
1933 budget of the $20,000 appropria-
tion for the two companies of Negro
militia in Atlantic City and Newark.
The matter was brought before the
committee by Mr. Randolph. Mrs.
Edna B. Conkling, national committee-
woman present, said economy could be
effected elsewhere in paring down the
budget rather than by eliminating the
militia.

U.S. ARMY

Major Gen. George E. Leach Reviews 369th Infantry

Page 2-25-33

Swinging on to the armory floo
with springy step and military pre
cision, the 369th Infantry, N. Y. N
G., soon formed for formation fo
one of their reviews last Wednes
day evening. The reviewing office
was Major General George E
Leach, Chief of the U. S. Militia
Bureau.

With the arrival of the Genera
and his honored guests, Col. Wil
liam A. Taylor took charge an
after the customary salutes were
given the General reviewed the pa
rade accompanied by his staff. The
followed the march past the saluting
base and it was good to see the
companies swing by in perfect alig
ment as General Leach took the
salute.

A fast relay race followed an
then with the dimming of the
lights a thrilling sham fight was
staged in which the flash and flare
of rifles and machine gun played
big part and gave the spectators a
big thrill. Captain Ira Aldridge o
Company H, Machine Gun Battal
ion, was in charge and deserves
commendation on the splendid
show.

The General presented medals to
following amid the applause of
spectators: for fifteen years—
er Sergeant Charles Wright,
e company; for 10 years,
nant Colon John G. Grim-
ajor Chauncey M. Hooper,
Clinton J. Peterson, Ser-
nderson McGriffe. Clarence
nd Mack G. Brown, priv-
st class, and Privates Wil-
ylor, Amos Richardon and
Hamer.

band wa in fine fettle and
pably handled by Warrant
Jacob Porter.

Major General Nolan Reviews 369th Inf.

Page 3-18-33 New York

It was a "packed house" and a listinguished company of military officers and their wives who reviewed the 369th Infantry (old Fifteenth Regiment) in West 143rd street Monday night.

The review was conducted by Major-General Dennis E. Nolan, commanding the Second Corps Area, U. S. Army stationed at Governor's Island, N. Y. General Nolan has charge of the military forces in the State of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Porto Rico.

After the review General Nolan expressed himself as being highly gratified by the infantry's performance and appearance, and said he was very happy to meet again so many soldiers and officers of the 369th who served in the World War.

The marching and drilling was considered excellent. The fife and drum corps aroused the war spirit.

Among those in the reviewing balcony, several of whom wore the colorful blue full dress uniform trimmed in gold in military style, were Colonel Robinson, Assistant Adjutant General of New York; Colonel Saulsbury of the 102nd Regiment Medical detachment; Lieutenant-Colonel William Mangine of the Military Staff of New York State; Colonel Sandy McNab senior regular army instructor o the New York National Guard, and Brigadier General Byrnes of the U S. Coast Guard.

The band concert, led by Lt. Jacol Porter, began at 8 o'clock. Victor Hamilton is the drum major. Following the review by General Nolar personally, in company with other officers, there was a guard mour demonstration, composed of mixed companies of the First Battalion under the direction of Lieutenant Smith, officer of the guard, and Sergeant-Major Wainwright. Their performance appeared to be perfect.

Runner Collapses.

A feature that thrilled the crowd and the military visitors was a 1,000-yard medley relay, won by the first Battalion, represented by the tall, lithe and swift Tinley Peaco. Second place went to the first team of the second battalion, and third place to the second team of the Second Battalion.

Sumner Levy, a relay runner of the Second Battalion, collapsed at the tape, but was quickly revived.

Decorations for long and faithful service were presented by General Nolan to Lt. Phillip Reed of Company F, who has served 15 years with the regiment, and Sgt. Donis Lucas of Company I, who has served 10 years.

Rev. A. C. Garner, retired, wa Infantry Chaplain..

Lt. Eddie Marshall served as Adjutant; Captain Peterson was the new officer of the day, and Captain Johnson the old officer of the day.

The attendance record of the infantry is recorded as follows: First and Secod nattalion Headquarters Companies, 100 per cent; Company K, 98; Third Battalion Headquarters Company, and Company I, 96; Company F, 95 Company M and D, 94; Companies E and Howitzer, 92; Medical and Regimental Companies 91; Companies L and G, 90; Companies A and H, 89; Company B, 88; Service Company, 86; Company C, 85.

Officers of the 214 Infantry, N. J., N. G., recently organized, were among the special guests. The following officers were present: Capt. W. S. Nabors, 1st Lieut. R. D. Trott, 2nd Lieut. H. C. Collins, 1st Sergeant L. Wilette and 57 men. The headquarters of the company is in Newark.

369TH JIM CROW DINNER REVEALED

Amsterdam News

Negro Officers Pay Share for Fete Commander Gives to Whites

3-29-33

The Amsterdam News learned yesterday on reliable authority that the commander of the 369th Infantry, Col. William A. Taylor, gave two dinners for reviewing officers with funds of the Officers' Association of the regiment and excluded Negro members of his staff in order to invite them.

New York Age

The colonel could not be reached for a statement yesterday.

The first all-white dinner was given for Major Gen. George A. Leach chief of the United States Militia Bureau, at the Sherry Netherlands on February 15. Commanding officers from nearly all Brooklyn and Manhattan regiments were present, along with some white staff officers of the 369th.

On March 13 Major Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, head of the Second Corps area, was given a dinner at the same hotel. Again Negro officers, whose funds were used, were not invited. This social policy is in variance with that practiced in camp, where the white and colored officers share alike, with race being given little consideration.

Negro officers of the regiment are reluctant to talk on the matter, because they fear the heel of summary discipline, an easy matter for a military commander.

NEW YORK TIMES

Militia

JAN 5 - 1933

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Princeton Survey Also Offers Plan for Salary Revision to Save $3,209,000.

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$990,000 Cut in Highway Payroll and Reduction of Militia Are Among Economy Proposals.

Adoption of the five-day week for State employes in cases where "careful study indicates it will not injure the service" is suggested in the report of the Princton University survey of the New Jersey State Government, it was made known yesterday through release of the second of three summaries prepared by the university. The report was given to Governor Moore on Tuesday by Dr. Edward D. Duffield, acting president of the university.

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Would Extend Salary Cuts.

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"This would be followed by an overhauling of the entire pay schedule of the State, including the unclassified service, with a view to an additional saving of 10 per cent. Until this is done, application of a graduated percentage reduction is recommended, designed to save $1,491,000 through effecting a slash of approximately 10 per cent in the 1931-32 level.

"Reductions in personnel expenditures, with a possible economy of $1,600,000, would be realized by continuing the practice of hiring no new employes, adhering to the policy of creating no new positions, taking up accumulated slack through eliminating unnecessary positions, retiring persons 65 years of age and over now eligible for pensions and extending the moratorium on salary increases."

Specific Economies Proposed.

Other specific economies listed in the second summary include:

Discontinuance of salaries of members of the State Civil Service Commission, $18,000.

Discontinuance of the present four-man Highway Commission, $40,000.

Reduction of the number of outside engineers, appraisers and attorneys retained by the Highway Department, $180,000.

Reduction of the salaried payroll of the Highway Department by 500 to 650 persons, with salary readjustments, $990,000.

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Economies in the State's military administration, principally through disbanding of two Negro companies of the State Militia, by making no further appropriations for payments of the soldiers' bonus, and by discontinuance of State pay supplemental to Federal pay for the encampment period of the National Guard, $100,000.

Reduction of the automobile inspection force, $75,000.

Economies with reference to State expenditures for education, $216,167.69.

Tenth Cavalry Celebrates Sixty-seventh Anniversary

Call 1-4-33

U.S. ARMY

FORT LEAVENWORTH. —Sixty-seven years ago the Tenth Cavalry, the first squadron of which now is stationed here, was organized at this fort under the government army reorganization act of 1866. Friday, July 28, in commemoration of the forming of the famous regiment, the annual anniversary celebration was held.

At the same time a similar celebration was being held in Fort Riley, Kas., by the Ninth Cavalry, the second regiment of colored cavalry.

Kansas City

The day's program consisted of a formation of all members of the first squadron of the [illegible] regiment in front of regimental headquarters for an address by Major General Stuart Heintzelman, post commandant. Upon inspecting the squadron, that officer commended it on its fine record and appearance. Captain Charles H. Martin, captain of Troop B of the regiment, read the history of the famous regiment.

An all-afternoon picnic, attended by many soldiers, their relatives and friends from many miles about the Fort, made up the remainder of the celebration.

8-4-33

Fine Record

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Indian wars were engaged in during the first years that the Tenth Cavalry saw service. August 2, 1867 was the date of the first firing. While the first and second squadrons were on patrol duty along the line of the new Pacific railroad, then under construction, Company F, consisting of only two officers and 34 enlisted men, was attacked by 300 Indians. The small number of horsemen battled bravely and managed to kill a large number of the redskins. One of the bravest members of the company, Sergeant William Christy, was killed and Captain G. S. Armes was wounded.

Company F, seeming at first to bear the brunt of the regiment, again was called into battle on August 21, this time 40 enlisted men aided by 90 men from the eighteenth Kansas volunteers, pitted against 1,000 Indians. Heavy losses were sustained on both sides. After this, conflict with the Indians came frequently as a matter of course.

With General Sheridan

By October, 1867, four other companies had been organized bringing the total to 12 companies, or troops, as they are now called, or three full squadrons.

During the winter of 1867-68, the regiment accompanied General Sheridan on his winter campaign against Black Kettle's band of Cheyennes, a tribe reputed to be the worst on the Plains.

On August 6, 1867, the regimental headquarters was moved from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Riley and in 1869, the Tenth was moved to Camp Wichita, now Fort Sill, Okla., then Indian territory. It was engaged for the next seven years in keeping the Indians under control, suppressing horse and cattle thieves and whiskey peddlers.

In 1875, the regiment went to Texas, headquarters being at Fort Concho, where companies or troops A, D, F, G, and L were stationed. Troops B and E went to Fort Griffin, C and K to Fort McKavett, H to Fort Davis and M to Fort Stockton. The regiment was engaged in this frontier duty all over the state of Texas for seven years. In 1885, the horsemen were transferred to Arizona where the Apaches were running wild. The troops engaged immedately in the Geronimo campaign.

The regiment remained in the Northwest until it was called in 1898 for duty in the Spanish American war. In 1892 the regiment went to Dakota to relieve the first Cavalry. This section was quiet compared to Texas and Arizona but some Indian work was done, perhaps the most interesting clash occurring in April, 1894, when the troops were called out to suppress some of "Coxey's Commonwealers" who had held up a Northern Pacific train and made themselves obnoxious generally.

Ordered to Cuba

With the beginning of the war with Spain the Tenth Cavalry was ordered to Cuba, landing in Disquiri June 23, 1898. The next day the Tenth Cavalry, two squadrons of the Rough Riders and a squadron of the First Cavalry were ordered to take the heights of Las Guasimas. The first man to reach the crest was Corporal George Smith of Troop one, Tenth Cavalry, who was immediately followed by Farrier Harris of the same troop.

Smith was retired in 1923 as a master sergeant and Harris was retired in 1919 as a first sergeant.

The march on Santiago was begun July 1, 1898, and the capture of San Juan Hill, in which the Tenth Cavalry distinguished itself, followed shortly afterward. At least half a dozen Tenth Cavalrymen were recommended for the Medal of Honor following this engagement.

From Cuba the regiment sailed August 13, 1898, for New York. It went to Huntsville, Ala., for a brief stay and in 1899 was ordered back to Texas. In May, 1899 the famous Tenth was sent again to Cuba where the first and third squadrons stayed until 1902. The second squadron was ordered home in 1900 and then to the Philippines. In both Cuban and the Philippines, Tenth Cavalrymen fought outlaws and bandits.

From May, 1902, to March, 1907, the regiment was stationed at Fort Robinson, Neb. In 1907, the entire regiment, except Troop M went to the Philippines where it remained until 1909. The Tenth returned to the mainland July 25, 1909, and was assigned to Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, where it was joined by Troop M, which had been at Fort Riley. In 1913, the regiment went back to Arizona and was stationed at Fort Huachuca where it remained, with interruptions, until it was broken up in 1931, one squadron, the first, sent here, the second to West Point, N. Y. and the machine gun troop to Fort Myer, Va.

368 at Leavenworth

During the Punitive Expedition in 1916-17, the regiment was in Mexico and during the World war it did much outpost and patroling work.

The first squadron in Leavenworth consists of 368 enlisted men. Major Pearson Menoher, white, is chief officer of the entire regiment; Charles H. Martin, white, is captain of Troop B, and Marcus F. Jones, also white, is captain of Troop A. Lawrence M. Carter, master sergeant, is the highest ranking Negro non-commissioned officer.

The first sergeants of the squadron are Wheeler Bishop, oldest cavalryman in point of service at Fort Leavenworth who is next in line for retirement; Martin McDowell, Troop A; Buster Martin, Troop B and Emery Harris, headquarters troop.

The staff sergeants are Maxey Manuel, Russel Moore and Whitney Dugan. Acting first sergeants are John Warren, headquarters troop, Arthur Whiting, Troop B and Bruce Stofford, Troop A.

Sergeants of headquarters troop are Thomas Baldwin, Joseph Colerain, Clarence B. Gardner, Alex Jones, Charles A. Nicks, John Thorman, Edward R. Tapsico, John R. Warren and Wililam E. Washington. Corporals are Herman T. Best, John Browder, Lawrence Butler, Archie Colquitt, George J. Daniel, Anderson Hall, Edward Scales, Fred Smith, John P. Taylor and Sidney A. Wilson.

Noncommissioned officers of Troop A are Sergeants Brack Beasley, William R. Church, Melmus A. Clark, Alfred Ellis, Edward James, Lawrence Lovejoy, Joseph L. Ridley and Brice Stafford; Corporals John Shelf, Joseph Gooden, Walter Grandy, Sullivan Humbert, John B. Jones, Robert Lang, Herman Looney, Blanche Monday, Henry O'Bannon, Henry Smith, Fink Reese and George Young.

Noncommissioned officers of Troop B are Sergeants William P. Brown, Harold Buckner, Clyde Gordeon, Elisha Kearse, Frank Phillips and Arthur Whiting; Corporals Joseph Jones, Arthur B. Young, Brown, Ernest Finley, Charles L. Lockhart Barnett, John Bibbs, Wil- Cpl. Hayes Daniel, Sgt. John Clau- Copeland, Sa d, Sartoris Brown, Julius liam Black, Bishop Braggs, Louis sell, Sgt. W. F. Scott, Sgt. Pryor Watson, Brown, Herbert Carter, Hubert Sharp, Cpl. H. C. Thomas, Cpl. Al- Stephens, Mc Clark, Emmett C. Cook, William bert Morse, Sgt. Custer Pryor, To be ret Cullens, Samuel Hamilton, John First Sgt. Walter Jones, First Sgt. year are Cpl. E. McFarland, Glenn Morrison, Ty- Julius Jackson, Cpl. Henry E. Alex- er Bishop, son Robinson, Henry Smith, Clar- ander, Master Sgt. William H. Will- First Sgt. M ence VanDyke and Doshlar Woods. iams, First Sgt. Alonzo Bowens, Brock Beasle The second squadron of the Tenth First Sgt. John Watson, First Sgt. sen, Sgt. Max Cavalry at West Point consists of Luther Allen, First Sgt. John Smith, P. Taylor, Sg 208 enlisted men. A great number Master Sgt. William F. Scott, Mas- Sgt. Frank B of the Cavalrymen have been re- ter Sgt. Hugh C. Scott, Staff Sgt. Buckner, Sgt. tired, the retired list including Sgt. Walter Gardner, and First Ser- J. Cole and Robert Baty, Sgt. John L. Costly, geants James Armstrong, Elmer

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During the winter of 1867-68, the regiment accompanied General Sheridan on his winter campaign against Black Kettle's band of Cheyennes, a tribe reputed to be the worst on the Plains.

On August 6, 1867, the regimental headquarters was moved from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Riley and in 1869, the Tenth was moved to Camp Wichita, now Fort Sill, Okla., then Indian territory. It was engaged for the next seven years in keeping the Indians under control, suppressing horse and cattle thieves and whiskey peddlers.

In 1875, the regiment went to Texas, headquarters being at Fort Concho, where companies or troops A, D, F, G, and L were stationed. Troops B and E went to Fort Griffin, C and K to Fort McKavett, H to Fort Davis and M to Fort Stockton. The regiment was engaged in this frontier duty all over the state of Texas for seven years. In 1885, the horsemen were transferred to Arizona where the Apaches were running wild. The troops engaged immedately in the Geronimo campaign.

The regiment remained in the Northwest until it was called in 1898 for duty in the Spanish American war. In 1892 the regiment went to Dakota to relieve the first Cavalry. This section was quiet compared to Texas and Arizona but some Indian work was done, perhaps the most interesting clash occurring in April, 1894, when the troops were called out to suppress some of "Coxey's Commonwealers" who had held up a Northern Pacific train and made themselves obnoxious generally.

Ordered to Cuba

With the beginning of the war with Spain the Tenth Cavalry was ordered to Cuba, landing in Disquiri June 23, 1898. The next day the Tenth Cavalry, two squadrons of the Rough Riders and a squadron of the First Cavalry were ordered to take the heights of Las Guasimas. The first man to reach the crest was Corporal George Smith of Troop one, Tenth Cavalry, who was immediately followed by Farrier Harris of the same troop.

Smith was retired in 1923 as a master sergeant and Harris was retired in 1919 as a first sergeant.

The march on Santiago was begun July 1, 1898, and the capture of San Juan Hill, in which the Tenth Cavalry distinguished itself, followed shortly afterward. At least half a dozen Tenth Cavalrymen were recommended for the Medal of Honor following this engagement.

From Cuba the regiment sailed August 13, 1898, for New York. It went to Huntsville, Ala., for a brief stay and in 1899 was ordered back to Texas. In May, 1899 the famous Tenth was sent again to Cuba where the first and third squadrons stayed until 1902. The second squadron was ordered home in 1900 and then to the Philippines. In both Cuban and the Philippines, Tenth Cavalrymen fought outlaws and bandits.

From May, 1902, to March, 1907, the regiment was stationed at Fort Robinson, Neb. In 1907, the entire regiment, except Troop M went to the Philippines where it remained until 1909. The Tenth returned to the mainland July 25, 1909, and was assigned to Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, where it was joined by Troop M, which had been at Fort Riley. In 1913, the regiment went back to Arizona and was stationed at Fort Huachuca where it remained, with interruptions, until it was broken up in 1931, one squadron, the first, sent here, the second to West Point, N. Y. and the machine gun troop to Fort Myer, Va.

368 at Leavenworth

During the Punitive Expedition in 1916-17, the regiment was in Mexico and during the World war it did much outpost and patroling work.

The first squadron in Leavenworth consists of 368 enlisted men.

Major Pearson Menoher, white, is chief officer of the entire regiment; Charles H. Martin, white, is captain of Troop B, and Marcus F. Jones, also white, is captain of Troop A. Lawrence M. Carter, master sergeant, is the highest ranking Negro non-commissioned officer.

The first sergeants of the squadron are Wheeler Bishop, oldest cavalryman in point of service at Fort Leavenworth who is next in line for retirement; Martin McDowell, Troop A; Buster Martin, Troop B and Emery Harris, headquarters troop.

The staff sergeants are Maxey Manuel, Russel Moore and Whitney Dugan. Acting first sergeants are John Warren, headquarters troop, Arthur Whiting, Troop B and Bruce Stofford, Troop A.

Sergeants of headquarters troop are Thomas Baldwin, Joseph Colerain, Clarence B. Gardner, Alexander Jones, Charles A. Nicks, John Thorman, Edward R. Tapsico, John R. Warren and Willam E. Washington. Corporals are Herman T. Best, John Browder, Lawrence Butler, Archie Colquitt, George J. Daniel, Anderson Hall, Edward Scales, Fred Smith, John P. Taylor and Sidney A. Wilson.

Noncommissioned officers of Troop A are Sergeants Brack Beasley, William R. Church, Melmus A. Clark, Alfred Ellis, Edward James, Lawrence Lovejoy, Joseph L. Ridley and Brice Stafford; Corporals John Shelf, Joseph Gooden, Walter Grandy, Sullivan Humbert, John B. Jones, Robert Lang, Herman Looney, Blanche Monday, Henry O'Bannon, Henry Smith, Fink Reese and George Young.

Noncommissioned officers of Troop B are Sergeants William P. Brown, Harold Buckner, Clyde Gordeon, Elisha Kearse, Frank Phillips and Arthur Whiting; Corporals Joseph Jones, Arthur Lockhart Barnett, John Bibbs, Wilbert Black, Bishop Braggs, Louis Brown, Emmett Carter, Herbert Clark, Samuel Cook, William Cullens, John First Sgt. Walter Jones, First Sgt. year are Cpl. Bishop, Cpl. Herman Looney, Sgt. Martin McDowell, Sgt. Maxey Manuel, Cpl. Joseph Goodson Robinson, Henry Smith, Ty-Julius Jackson, Cpl. Henry E. Alexander Bishop, Sgt. Lawrence Lovejoy, ence VanDyke and Doshiar Woods.iams, First Sgt. William H. Will- First Sgt. Sgt. Edward James, Felix The second squadron of the Tenth Cavalry at West Point consists of 208 enlisted men. A great number of the Cavalrymen have been retired, the retired list including Sgt. Robert Baty, Sgt. John L. Costly, geants James Armstrong, Elmer